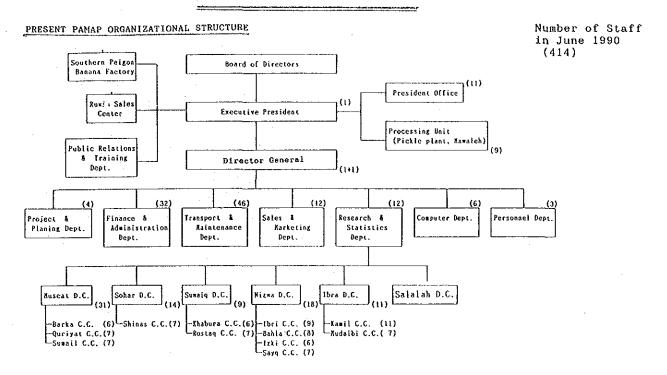
PAMAP ORGANIZATION



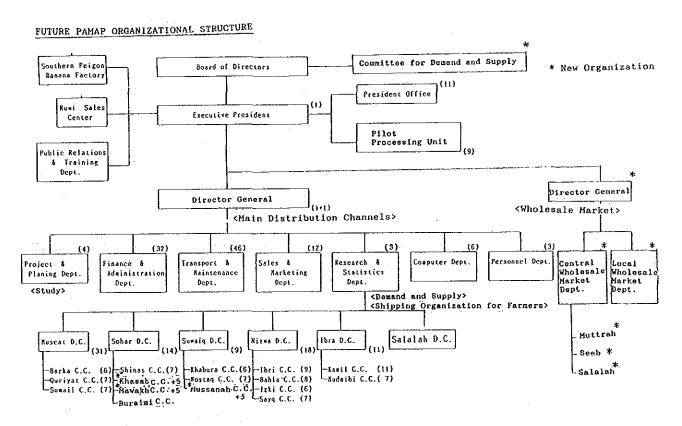


Figure 4.4.1 PAMAP Future Organizational Structure in 2000

public notification about markets, etc. must be performed to establish wholesale markets given the lack of Omani experience in this area. Rushing must be avoided.

A target by 2010 of 50% handling of all agricultural produce by wholesale markets was studied. Table 4.4.3 shows the market scale for each urban center. The study of the scale for local wholesale markets is as shown in Table 5.2.8. The total planned amount of agricultural products to be handled in the wholesale markets in the 6 cities by 2000 is 94,000 tons (see Table 4.4.4). This would be 25% of total agricultural product volume (see Table 4.4.5). These are considered appropriate targets for the envisioned modernization of the distribution system in Oman over the next 10 years.

(2) Development Strategy

A conceptual sketch for the development target and the strategy for the distribution sector are depicted in Figure 4.4.2.

(a) Establishment of the wholesale market

The staged development approach should be employed to smoothly transform the present distribution system into the expected future system, which will operate through the wholesale market. This market should be established on the premise that various kinds of agricultural produce are collected from numerous production sites in the country. The methods of collection can be classified as follows:

- low-level shipment, or short-distance transportation from farm-gate to town, and
- Nation-wide distribution, or long-distance transportation from towns to urban areas as main distribution channels.

The improvement of both of the above is quite essential for the physical distribution of agricultural produce in the market. The wholesale market should be established gradually, through the

Table 4.4.3 Establishment of Wholesale Market

REGION	MUSCAT	AT	JANUBIYA	BATINAH	NAII	SHAR	SHARQIYA	DAKII	DAKIILIYA	DHAHIRA	IRA	TOTAL
TORN	MUTTRAH	SEEB	SALALAH	SOHAR	RUSTAQ	SUR	IBRA	NIZWA SAMAIL	SAMAIL	IBRI	BURAIMI	
POPULATION	248,000 174	174,000		143,000	101,000	128,000	44,000	126,000	88,000	175,000	93,000	190,000 143,000 101,000 128,000 44,000 126,000 88,000 175,000 93,000 1,510,000
VOLUME PER DAY (TONS)	179	128	137	126	91	91	32	91	64	126	64	
WHOLESALE MARKET												
BUILDING AREA (mf)	6,185	4,523	4,862	4,523	3,278	3,278	1,334	3,278	2,412	4,523	2,412	40,608
PARKING AREA (m²)	7500	5,500	5,750	5,500	4,000	L	<u></u>	1		5,500	3,000	42,000
SITE (mg)	30000	22,000	23,000	22,000	16,000	16,000		16,000	12,000	22,000	12,000	167,800
CONSTRUCTION YEAR	1,995	1,997	1,997	1,998	2,002	2,000	2,002	2,000	2,002	1,998	2,002	
COST (1000 R.O.)	2,527	1,845	1,979	1,844	1,339	1,339	551	1,339	686	1,844	686	16,585
											-	

Table 4.4.4 Dealing Volume in Wholesale Market in 2000

18,800	124,000 18,800 ** ***	94,000	
	N)	E IN W/M (TOW)	TOTAL DEALING VOLUME IN W/M (TON)
100 %	67 %	50 %	RATIO VIA W/M
	A, 15K1) 214,6000)	(SOHAK, SUK, NIZWA, IBKI) IN OMAN IN 2000 : 214,6000)	(TOTAL POPULATION)
27%	572,000	PLACES 5555, ORLANDS PLACES 572,00	REGIONAL W/M . 4
28%	612,000	3 PLACES	CENTRAL W/H
딾	POPULATION NUMBER		

Table 4.4.5 Distribution Volume by PAMAP

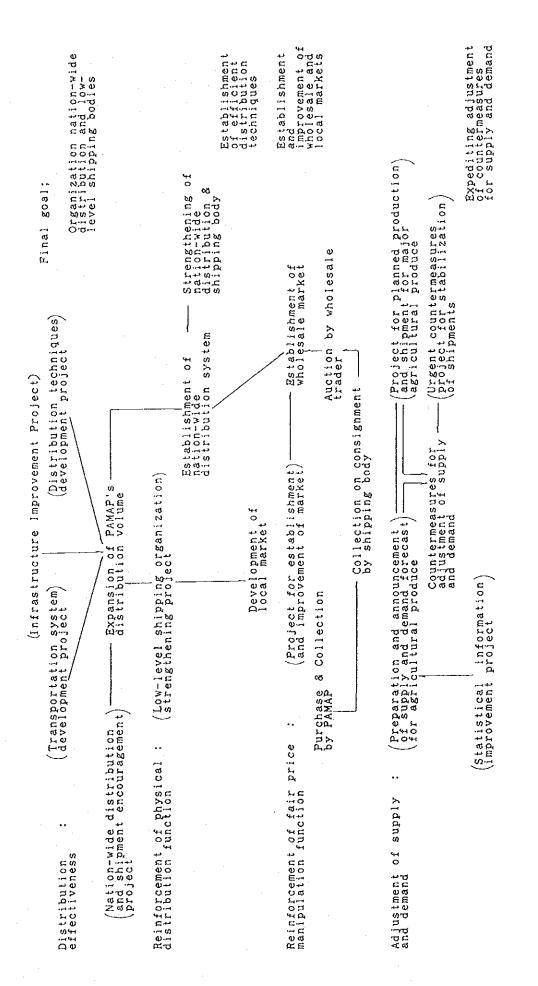
	1988	1995	2000	REMARKS
ITEM	ACTUAL	PROS	PECT	
	(4)	(5)	(6)	
# ALTERNATIVE-1	17,669	38,686	94,504	*
RATIO FOR				
PAMAP/PROD.	8%	12%	25%	
INCREASE IN PAMAP	100%	219%	535%	
ALTERNATIVE-2	17,669	51,581	124,745	**
RATIO FOR				
PAMAP/PROD.	8%	16%	33%	
INCREASE IN PAMAP	100%	292%	706%	
ALTERNATIVE-3	17,669	80,596	189,008	***
RATIO FOR		:		
PAMAP/PROD.	8%	25%	50%	
INCREASE IN PAMAP	100%	456%	1070%	
ALTERNATIVE-4	17,669	128,953	283,512	
RATIO FOR				
PAMAP/PROD.	- 8%			
INCREASE IN PAMAP	100%	730%	1605%	
ALTERNATIVE-5	17,669	161,192	283,512	
RATIO FOR				
PAMAP/PROD.	8%	50%	75%	
INCREASE IN PAMAP	100%	912%	1605%	

Table 4.4.6 Production Amount

	1988	1995	2000
ITEM	ACTUAL	PROSPE	CT
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. VEGETABLES	133,909	172,950	204,005
2.TUBERS	5,900	19,382	22,754
3.FRUITS	167,442	248,768	286,500
DATES	100,000	126,651	145,020
4.SPICES	5,553	7,934	9,777
5.TOTAL	212,804	322,383	378,016
[
INCREASE IN P	RODUCTION		
	100%	151%	178%
		,	

NOTES: ITEM5=1+2+3+4-DATES

SOURCE: JICA TEAM ESTIMATE



Description in parenthesis are development targets

Note:

Target and Strategy for Distribution Development

4.4.2

Figure

expansion of, or reorganization of the existing organization and its functions, without affecting the present distribution structure, its personnel, and the farmers. The development should be as follows:

- 1) 1st Stage: To conduct a study on establishing a wholesale market in order to study and expand the distribution volume of PAMAP and to train staff of PAMAP for implementation of the pilot, i.e.:
 - A study is to be conducted to establish a whole-sale market,
 - Expansion of distribution volume required in order for PAMAP to maintain wholesale market functions during the preparatory stage of establishing a market, and
 - To increase the distribution volume, one way would be to facilitate shipment of the crops subsidized with input materials particularly to PAMAP.
- 2) 2nd Stage: To commence the functions of the wholesale market by PAMAP, and to carry out detailed design for the wholesale market.
 - Based on the results of the activities in the 1st Stage, the pilot wholesale market suitable for Oman is to be inaugurated.
- 3) 3rd Stage: To construct and operate the central and local wholesale market by PAMAP and private sector
 - In the beginning, the central wholesale market operation is to be conducted by PAMAP using Muscat and Salalah as the consumption sites for main distribution channels,

- PAMAP is to construct or improve the market facilities in both the central and local wholesale markets,
- Based on the operation method developed by PAMAP in the 2nd Stage, PAMAP provides guidance and supervision to the wholesale traders in order to strengthen physical distribution and price determination functions of the wholesale market, and
- In parallel with the above activities, local markets are operated by the private sector.
- The operating body for each wholesale market will be decided by the result of the study at the 1st stage.
- (b) Measures for adjustment of the supply and demand relationship

The measures to be taken for the adjustment of supply and demand aim to provide stable production and planned delivery of agricultural produce. There are two possibilities: before cultivation and after cultivation and they are categorized and clarified below:

- (i) The government prepares the demand forecast based on the production and consumption trends, and announces it to the farmers for reference for their planting and shipping. Specifically:
 - 1) Indirect adjustment for production and shipment, which is summarized as follows:
 - to prepare a food supply and demand program for all food which is the base of the agricultural

production plan,

- to prepare a supply and demand forecast for principal foods within the above-mentioned program, and
- to announce the information to the farmers for reference for cropping varieties and areas to be planted, and for timing of planting and harvesting.
- 2) Direct adjustment for production and shipment, which would be done under a future project for planned production and delivery of principal agricultural produce, can be summarized as follows:
 - to determine the specific agricultural produce which is to be supplied on a regular basis, and is determined by the supply and demand forecasts,
 - to guarantee a stable profit for the farmers, and
 - to require farmers to follow the adjustment schedule for production and shipment as directed by PAMAP
- (ii) In cases of excess production or marked drops and rises in the prices of produce, a future project for stabilizing shipments of agricultural produce to the commercial farms and large-scale farmers would be as follows:
 - incentive funds for the immediate shipping of produce, at the time of the marked rise in price, and
 - price sustaining funds for adjusting shipments at the time of a market drop in the price of produce and,
 - the preparation and publication of supply and demand

forecasts by PAMAP. Direct adjustment for production and shipment before and after cultivation is to be studied to identify suitable measures for Oman.

A study of basic data such as agricultural production, distribution, and consumption, is essential for the formulation of both of the above-mentioned projects. Moreover, data comparison is also essential. With respect to the collection of basic data conducted by MAF, PAMAP and ROP, an examination is recommended to guarantee efficient and effective collection and processing of the necessary data. PAMAP is in charge of the collection of data for distribution and consumption.

(c) Promotion of distribution efficiency and establishment of shipping organizations for farmers

The promotion of distribution efficiency refers to the efficient delivery of agricultural products produced on the farm to consumers, through such activities as storage, transportation and distribution, paying particular attention to time, place, quality and cost of agricultural produce.

In order to reduce the distribution cost, or to distribute with minimum storage, demand adjustments should first be conducted in the production and shipping stage. In the next stage, after shipment, an efficient delivery program should be planned between each distribution center and each market. In addition, the time required for distribution from producer to consumer, should be minimized, taking into account the nature of the agricultural produce, i.e. its storability, etc. Whichever technique is employed, storage generally decreases freshness, and raises distribution costs of agricultural produce. Based on this, the following is required of PAMAP:

- to make an effort to plan an efficient delivery program and to deliver the agricultural produce according to plan, and

- to conduct appropriate management, training and implementation for using refrigerating stores, in order to efficiently distribute products with minimum storage.

The new stores and pre-cooling stores to be established to cater to the expansion of PAMAP's distribution, as well as to satisfy the needs of consumers with respect to quality and freshness, are to be planned and discussed in the facility development plan for main distribution channels.

(ii) Transportation and Establishment of Shipping Organizations for Farmers

Collection and shipment of agricultural produce can be classified into the following two stages:

1) 1st Stage: From farmer to PAMAP or wholesale traders

In this stage, a reduction in shipping costs and an increase in the amount being shipped by farmers, are targeted through strengthening the shipping organizations for farmers which assist the small-scale farmer shipments. The transportation industry is not well developed due to the relatively limited volume of goods distributed in the country. Accordingly, PAMAP or another public organization is required to collect the produce for the small farmers, or to assist them until farmer shipping groups are organized. The method for strengthening such shipping organizations for farmers is to be studied in relation to the above issues, and subsequently carried out.

2) 2nd Stage: From PAMAP or wholesale trader to retail stores or supermarkets through the wholesale market

In this stage, nation-wide transportation system development for the main distribution channels is targeted for. This transportation system must be studied so as to reduce transportation costs, provide a more efficient delivery system between the respective shipping sites for produce, and to provide more balanced and constant shipping volumes controlled by the previously discussed demand adjustment measures.

The use of refrigerator cars for transportation is effective because of the high atmospheric temperature in Oman; however, maintaining the temperature of the produce is complicated by loading and unloading. The operations to maintain low temperature at which the produce is kept also results in higher transportation costs.

It may be best to introduce a cold-chain system, in which agricultural produce is pre-cooled immediately after harvesting, and then transported by refrigerator car. This system will make it possible to deliver high quality agricultural produce to consumers. In addition, the study on the transportation system is necessary from the view point of consumer requirements in terms of quality.

(iii) Distribution techniques

Distribution techniques, such as grading and packing should be studied. Since agricultural development aims for an increase in production and quality in the future, a greater variety and larger volume of produce will require a new system for main distribution channels.

Grading quality, as well as standardizing the size of the produce is an essential step towards rationalization and simplification of distribution activities. As too-strict grading and selection of the produce, however, result in confusion in production and distribution, an appropriate standard should be established for the selection process, taking into account farmer production techniques and consumer requirements for quality.

In grading and selecting produce, particular emphasis must be placed on the following:

- purchasing the produce from farmers at the price determined according to fairly-graded quality, and
- supplying the produce to the consumers at a price set according to that graded quality.

Of course, the importance of grading and standards should be duly published and made available to the producers and the farmers. Shipment to PAMAP should be encouraged by government policy in order to expand PAMAP's distribution volume. Non-standard produce may be included in such shipments. In order to enhance farmer production incentives, as well as to improve the size of farmer shipments, selective purchases should be made of both standard and non-standard produce. Such non-standard produce should be used as raw material for processed agricultural products.

At the same time, packing is also essential if the products are to maintain their quality and demand at a reasonable price. Packing is classified depending on whether packing occurs at the farm-gate, the distribution stage, the wholesale market, or the retail stage. Low-priced, domestic packing material should be used.

Efficient distribution will be achieved from the aspects of cost and quality through the introduction of well-balanced techniques in grading, packing, transportation and storage. The training to improve these distribution techniques is also of vital importance.

(d) Facilities development

The physical distribution route between production and

consumption will change according to the future increase in production, and changing demographics. More efficient distribution is to be achieved by using the optimum physical distribution route, determined by the relationships between farm-gate and collection centers in the region, and between respective collection centers and the consumer. Re-organization for more efficient arrangement of the collection and shipping centers for the future main distribution channels is to be studied, particularly in terms of appropriate scale and facilities, according to the conditions in each region and the role of the center there.

4.4.2 Agricultural Produce Processing

(1) Agricultural Production Forecast and Agricultural Product Processing

According to the supply and demand forecast for agricultural produce for the next 10 years, only a few types of produce which are dealt with by the various proposed projects will realize 100% self-sufficiency. This is clearly indicated in Table 2.2.11, Volume 5.

Mainly because of the prohibitive climatic condition in Oman, even if the timing of the planting and harvesting of the proposed cropping pattern shown in Tables 4.1 to 4.7 in Volume 5 is shifted to some extent, the annual gross production for shipment is concentrated in a 3 to 4 month period. Due to the seasonal characteristics of agricultural produce, a drop in price and in the amount sold has been observed recently for several crops and has resulted in dampening the farmers' production incentives.

With respect to the production plan for the year 2000, the monthly excess production of agricultural produce at present is analyzed in Table 4.4.6. This analysis illustrates that excess production occurs for bananas and garlic for several months. However, it is felt that a drastic drop in price will not occur because of their present exporting and storability.

Crops, other than the ones analyzed above, which are believed to be over-produced are dates and limes. The processing of agricultural produce such as the pickling of dates, limes and vegetables, is done in Oman as a countermeasure against excess production, low quality, damage, and low price.

By the year 2000, provided that a suitable supply and demand relationship is achieved for produce, productivity and profitability of the produce will be greatly improved. This produce should be used first for fresh food rather than for processed food.

At present, MAF is studying several plans: the complex processing factory for dates, limes and tomatoes, the factories for dates, handicrafts, pickled vegetables and fruits, and dry dates, and for the coconut processing factory. The following points ought to be taken into consideration while carrying out the study:

- (a) Stable and economical supply of agricultural produce for the necessary raw material,
- (b) Maintenance of high operation efficiency of the factory by the introduction of a complex agricultural produce processing industry,
- (c) Training of technicians and workers in the agro-processing industry, which requires the introduction of new technology and facilities, and
- (d) The government's financial, institutional and human support during the initial operation period.

(2) Potential of New Agricultural Produce Processing

(a) There are a number of restaurants and hotels in the urban area. In these food service industries, the proportion of the cost of food material is estimated to be almost 40% of the entire sales. Therefore, procurement of appropriate food material is vital and

directly affects, not only the management, but also taste and service which are the primary considerations of the food service industry. In line with the further diversification of the kinds of meals available, a more stable supply of various kinds of food materials is required for the food service industry in the future. The present passive procurement, as supplied by wholesale traders or supermarkets will not meet future requirements. Accordingly, it is important to develop direct supply sources through specific sales routes.

In addition, a supply of raw material of the agricultural produce and preliminary processing of vegetables, etc. (such as shredding lettuce) may be required in order to save money in the food service industry. Accordingly, as part of formulating the integrated food material supply system, the development of a system for providing cut vegetables may be proposed as a subject for a feasibility study.

On the other hand, in spite of their taste and usefulness as raw food material, sub-standard crops are either not harvested at all or else cannot be sold even at low prices due to their being sub-standard. Such crops could be used for processing.

(b) The development policy of the Fourth Five-year Development Plan will include the promotion of a national industrial economy through the increase of employment opportunities created by highly productive industrialization, using domestic raw materials.

However, the policies and measures for agricultural production and agricultural structure improvement are not adequate for the expansion of the farm management scale or for enhancing the agricultural management methods of the small-scale farmers.

Support for the farmers, and the increasing of their income will be achieved through providing employment opportunities in the region. Such employment opportunities can be created by encouraging an industry which uses locally available resources, i.e. a rural industry which produces a specific agricultural product in the region, or goods produced by processing that product.

At the moment, however, it is recommended that a feasibility study be conducted, and that an experimental station be set up, or else measures should be taken to enrich regional resources through development of specific produce for each region.

4.5 Subsidy Institution

4.5.1 Development Target

(1) Price Policy

The major roles of the price policy are "price support" for optimization of price levels, and "price stabilization" to control fluctuations. More precisely speaking, price support serves to generate income and to improve income distribution, while price stabilization serves to adjust the supply-demand ratio. The problems and arguments which could result from the introduction of such a price policy are described below.

- 1 Problem of financial burden. There may be an argument for applying this financial source to other, more constructive policies.
- 2 Opinion against the highly-subsidized prices of domestic agricultural produce. Increased price disparity between domestic and imported produce.
- 3 Income disparities may be increased within rural society because the price policy is generally extended equally to every kind of producer.

In addition, the introduction of the price policy may adversely affect the production policy and structure policy. In connection with the production policy, more price support endangers the balanced supply-demand ratio and results in overproduction. Therefore, a price policy which maintains the ability to adjust the supply-demand ratio should place particular emphasis on its relationship with the production policy. The price formation and distribution policy should be extended intensively over specific, appropriate groups through converting the price support policies into subsidies, like social welfare.

In connection with the structure policy, an excessively highlighted price policy may hamper the improvement of the agricultural structure and, accordingly, production would remain low.

A price policy which only stresses the income policy (i.e. formation and distribution) needs to be studied comprehensively, with respect to other policies. However, which functions of the price policy are to be most important should be judged by the general economic situation, as well as by the supply-demand trends for agricultural produce and the agricultural production forecasts.

Appropriate income formation and distribution should be executed by policies other than the price policy at a time of price declination due to a failure in the supply-demand adjustment. These will be executed by the price policy only when prices decline due to good weather and a resultant good harvest, or when incomes decline due to a bad harvest.

The price policies are classified as follows, depending on the degree of intervention of the market mechanism:

1 Market control type:

Administrative price institution by which the government regulates the entire distribution volume in the market and determines the buying and selling prices.

2 Market price oriented type:

Under the premise of using the free market for price formation:

There are two kinds of programs: the price stabilization program in which the market price is stabilized within a specific price range by means of a buying-selling operation conducted by the government-related organization; and the minimum price guarantee program which guarantees a specific

minimum cost level.

These programs only aim at agricultural produce which is standardized, storable and easily purchased in the international market. It is difficult for this program to select the appropriate time for buying and selling, although that tends to encourage price fluctuations rather than stabilization.

3 Market price compensation type:

Under the premise of using the free market for price formation:

Application of subsidies so that the price differential between the standard price and the producer's selling price is supplemented; or the program for stabilizing funds so that a part of the price differential is supplemented by the funds accumulated by the producers, etc.

These measures focus on less-storable agricultural produce because buying is not conducted and therefore, storage is not required. The latter program aims at the realization of a supply-demand equilibrium price, i.e. the price which places marked emphasis on the market mechanism.

This program is not for price support which aims primarily to supplement income. This is the point at which it is different from the other price policies.

(2) Trade Policy

In general, the volumes of import and export, and the domestic production are determined partly by the domestic and international market mechanisms and are influenced by government intervention with agricultural produce trade policies, i.e. policy instruments such as trade barriers and customs duties which directly regulate the import and export of agricultural produce.

The interest caused by such agricultural protective policies sometimes causes serbious antagonism within the nation, e.g. while the agricultural producers are benefiting from the policy, consumers are at a disadvantage because they must purchase agricultural produce at a domestic support price which is higher than the price of the imported produce. Even in this case, however, the consumer will benefit, from a long-term point of view, from several results such as national food security, preservation of national land and living circumstances, activation of the rural and regional economies, etc.

The measures employed under the trade policies are as follows:

1 Customs duties:

customs duties, import surcharges and variable import surcharges.

2 Trade barriers:

import volume controls, import quotas, import deposits and export bounties.

3 Indirect trade barriers:

epidemic controls, safety controls and hygiene controls.

At the same time, among other measures in the production policies, the domestic producer protective measure (the subsidization of agricultural input materials to reduce production costs) is not disadvantageous to the consumers or to equality in social welfare, though it is as advantageous to the producer as the above protective trade measures.

In spite of such advantages in the subsidy measures, the reason why the protective trade measures are generally employed is primarily that they are less of a financial burden compared to the subsidy measures.

The comparison of the customs duties and subsidy-to-production cost indicates that the subsidies are more advantageous than the customs duties from the point of view of protecting local production, while the customs duties are better than the subsidies for simply reducing import volume.

The basic course of the trade policy is thus determined on the basis of the integrated agricultural policy, while imports and exports are regulated by the fiscal and financial policies outlined below.

(3) Financial and Subsidy Policy

The methods by which the financial and subsidy policies carry out measures for the achievement of the agricultural development policy are as follows:

- 1 Subsidies as a direct measure
- 2 Interest subsidies extended by institutional credit
- 3 Preferential treatment in taxation

Since the financial and subsidy methods depend on national revenue and are accordingly financially limited, they must be distributed efficiently and fairly. As is described in (b) above, for the producer, or farmer, the effect of a protective agricultural measure such as a subsidy is the same as that of a protective trade measure. The farmer does not put consumers at a disadvantage and he maintains social welfare standards, though it is more of a financial burden. On the other hand, protective trade measures are less of a financial burden, but they reduce the economic welfare of both consumers and society as a whole. Thus, both pure economic efficiency, and political and administrative efficiency should be taken into account in the selection of these measures.

As one policy method, a subsidy aims, on the basis of the government's administrative requirements, to do the following:

- 1 Provision of services for public capital investment,
- 2 Supplement of the market mechanism, and
- 3 Redistribution of income and mitigation of regional disparities.

In terms of the focuses of the subsidies, the agriculturerelated subsidy can be categorized as follows:

1 Social overhead capital:

agricultural infrastructure development, agricultural structure improvement measures and distribution facility development.

2 Individual industry measures:

price stabilization measures, promotion of agriculture and livestock.

3 Education and cultural concerns:

agricultural improvement and extension services projects, and agricultural technology development.

4 Social welfare concerns:

livestock epidemic prevention.

5 Others:

agricultural credits, food distribution measures and

statistical information system improvement.

An institutional credit is one of the following governmental policy credits for the execution of agricultural policies:

- direct loan from the public finance department, and
- indirect, preferential measures by means of the financial instruments for lending sequential funds and commercial funds through:
 - debt compensation,
 - quantitative supplement of funds, and
 - qualitative supplement of funds, i.e. interest rate or loan period, etc.

In general, regular credit is not applicable to agriculture due to agriculture's low profitability, which results in characteristics of the agricultural production structure. Accordingly, the necessary money is extended, as a subsidy, from reserves of the national revenue, to the parts of the project which are verified as public goods, etc. The remaining money for the project or the money approved as necessary for the project in line with the policy objectives, is procured mostly from the subsidy measures using institutional credits such as long-term, low-interest loans. The last portion is borne by the beneficiaries.

The Institutional credit policy is characterized by the following:

- Since it is a policy induced by means of indirect policy instruments, achievements of the policy, or its effect on the agricultural income generation is accomplished with a certain time lag and it is therefore weaker in effect than subsidy measures.
- 2 Since the policy objective can be accomplished by financial instruments, avoiding the national financial source, the

initial financial burden is lighter, while subsidiary objectives can be expanded.

The institutional credit, which is long-term and low-interest, requires a government subsidy to cover the inevitable backlog which arises due to:

- the loan interest rate being lower than the commercial interest rate, and
- -the loan period being so long.

The practical application of the financial and subsidy policies should be carried out while taking the following into consideration for each project within the agricultural sector:

- public and private roles in the project,
- social aspects of the financial burden,
- investment cost efficiency of the project,
- composition ratios of subsidy and institutional credit, and
- achievement rate and speed with which the objective can be attained.

4.5.2 Development Strategy

(1) Price Policy

The price support policy is not in place at present in Oman. PAMAP determines the buying and selling prices by observing trends in market prices. The selling price is, generally, determined by adding the expenses for storage, transportation and distribution as well as profit to the buying price. However, since PAMAP's selling price does not include any profit, due to its role as a public

organization, there is a negative margin between PAMAP's buying and selling prices. This negative margin is subsidized by the government. The reasons why this is required are the increase of transportation cost corresponding to an expansion of the distribution system and the rise of storage cost, which makes it necessary to adjust shipments, and inefficient distribution functions.

Although PAMAP's distribution volume is only a portion of the entire volume of the country, its buying price still follows the trend of the market price, because of the above situation. The total amount of agricultural produce purchased by PAMAP in 1988 at a price lower than the production cost shown by DAS (MAF), accounts for 10% of the volume and 3% of the expenses of PAMAP's entire distribution The comparison of production cost and buying price process. indicates some produce with extremely high, or low prices (refer to Table 5.8.4, Volume 2). Annex Figures 5.8.2 to 5.8.17 show less fluctuations in monthly prices, in spite of large fluctuations in domestic volume of several crops in 1988 such as bananas, coconuts, cucumbers, garlic, onions, papayas, potatoes and tomatoes. tables also show that modern management is financially feasible for most crops provided that various proposed agricultural production measures are taken. It is, therefore, regarded that the adoption of the price support policy is not an absolute necessity for income generation for, and income distribution to the farmers, except in the case of some crops. However, in order to increase production to meet the demand for each crop, the introduction of the price policy should be considered. It is necessary to conduct further analysis of the trends of monthly production volume and the price of each local crop. The price policy is also necessary for the promotion of wheat production.

(2) Trade Policy

The comparative analysis of Annex Figures 5.8.2 to 5.8.17 of Volume 2, which show the monthly price fluctuations for imported and local produce in 1988, reveals that the price of the imported produce is higher than that of local produce particularly for bananas,

coconuts, cucumbers, garlic, onions, papayas, potatoes and tomatoes. The result of the field interview survey conducted in November 1988 also indicated the same trend. The price of imported produce is about 1.5 times that of the local produce. Since a considerable volume of agricultural produce is imported from the UAE without customs duties, it is recommended that the analysis continue.

PAMAP has issued import licenses for agricultural produce since 1987. When a trader intends to import agricultural produce, he may do so only after obtaining a permit for the variety and quantity of the produce to be imported. PAMAP issues the license according to the inventory of the agricultural produce which corresponds to the produce applied for by the trader. This is not a strict protective trade measure at the border, so much as the regulation of imported volume, based on supply-demand balance determined by the analysis of trends of domestic production and consumption of the agricultural produce. PAMAP does not have data regarding the production, distribution and consumption covering the country which are required for effective execution of protective trade measures at the border.

Provided that the agricultural production increases and the distribution volume increases accordingly, the adjustment of the supply-demand ratio for agricultural produce, including imported products, is indispensable for the promotion of well-balanced agricultural development.

Therefore, practical measures for a trade policy should be studied for the purpose of increasing domestic agricultural production, as well as to generate income for farmers within the predicted socio-economic conditions in Oman. The present import license system and tariff policies should be maintained for the time being. For this purpose, it is essential to collect basic data connected with production, distribution and consumption.

(3) Financial and Subsidization Policy

Two types of financial policies are carried out in Oman. They

are: governmental subsidy, and financing by OBAF. The former type consists of two schemes: the subsidy for improving infrastructure, i.e. the construction of recharge dams, repair work on aflaj and improvement of irrigation systems; and one for agricultural input such as chemicals, fertilizers and machines. Judging from the contents of the financial policy, it is obvious that the government of Oman gives a high priority to the subsidy for agricultural inputs.

The subsidy for agricultural outputs will give farmers incentives and increase agricultural production; however, it will cause the income distribution in rural society to be unequal, as discussed in 4.2.5 (1) (a). In order to subsidize agricultural outputs smoothly and strictly, a market mechanism should be well-functioning in deciding the gate-prices of agricultural products, and a price checking system should be established. Furthermore, detailed data on production costs of all products and all farming patterns should be collected.

At present, this kind of system has not been established, nor has such information been acquired in Oman. Accordingly, establishment of a fair market system and the institutions for basic data collection concerning agricultural production, production costs, gate-prices, wholesale prices and consumer prices should be encouraged in order to equip the institutional organizations and economy for the introduction of output subsidies.

Consistent with the Third Five-year Development Plan, the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan puts high priority on the subsidies for improving infrastructure. The subsidy for agricultural inputs for small-scale farmers will continue to reduce production costs as well. This could also be used as an incentive for farmers in order to improve production of specific crops which the government intends to promote corresponding to the changes in demand for agricultural produce. At the same time, it is necessary to make a continuous effort to collect relevant, basic data, considering the imminent introduction of an appropriate output subsidization program.

As for the financing by the OBAF, programs which finance the following new projects should be introduced, in addition to the existing ones.

The following projects are suggested in the Master Plan;

1. Project for Introducing Modern Irrigation Systems

Increase harvest area by introducing drip irrigation, conservation methods, and more efficient use of irrigation water.

2. Project for Promoting Intensive Livestock Farming

Subsidize small-scale compound livestock farmers on their initial investments on animal sheds and grass seeds.

3. Project for Improving Management of Small-Scale Farmers

Subsidize small-scale farmers on the cost of cleaning up date palms, and constructing facilities for vegetable production like water tanks and irrigation facilities.

Irrigation facilities will be modernized and the management methods of small-scale farmers will be improved and stabilized by these projects.

CHAPTER 5

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 5 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

5.1 Development Investment in Agriculture

(1) Current Government Investment in the Agricultural Sector

Investment by the government in agriculture in 1988 was 1.8 % of the total government investment. Although roughly the same as that targeted at the manufacturing sector (1.7 %), it is low in comparison to that invested in petroleum (21.0 %) and natural gas (6.2 %) as shown in Table 5.1.1.

In terms of infrastructure as well, less emphasis was given to the agricultural sector. Outlay for irrigation and water resources facilities was only 1.3 % of the total government investment, as compared with 6.0 % for municipal services, 5.7 % for roads and 4.7 % for various educational infrastructures.

This low investment proportion in the agricultural sector can be attributed to a greater priority by the government, since 1970, for economic modernization through development of transportation, telecommunications, educational and other facilities related to daily life. This resulted in relatively lesser emphasis on investment in primary production sectors, particularly the less efficient agricultural sector.

However, a growing realization of the importance of the agricultural sector in the late 1970's prompted the government to form, in 1979, an independent Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from the former Ministry of Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals.

Nevertheless, priority for the agricultural sector has remained low. In the Third Five-year Development Plan beginning in 1986, the government budget allocated to the sector was R.O. 76.4 million, or only 3.8 % of the total. Given the fact that almost half of the labor force of Omani nationality is engaged in agriculture, and that more than half of the total population resides in rural areas, it will be necessary in the

Sectoral Distribution of Government Investment (1978-1985) Table 5.1.1

		•			j >	•	,	7001	1 200	1001	
Commodity Production Sectors											
Crude Oil	18.1	29.5	25.4	19.7	25.5	16.4	14.8	13.7	25.8	22.8	
Natural Gas	2.4	 es	1.6	2.9	8 2	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.3	
Other Minerals	83 83	8.8	3.5	8	ა. ა	2	9.9	8.3	8	60.	
Agriculture	1.6	1.7	1.4			ю. В	1.3	1.3	***	න න	
Fisheries	8.4	9. 9	9.0 9.0	e.	9.2	8.2	e. 9	8.5	න න	8	
Industry	8.8	8	2,2	89 69	5.3	2.8	ය. ස	8.8	2	5	
Subtotal	22.9	33.1	34.4	36.5	34.7	22.7	18.1	18.9	31.1	28.8	
Service Production Sectors					•						
Housing	3.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	4.2	4.8	9.e	3.6	8.8	4.1	
Commerce & Tourism	Ø.3	0.0	es -:-	1.9	1.8	4.8	5.5	6.6	5.6	1.8	
Electricity	8.9	5.3	8.4	ຜ. ຜ.	7.3	6.5	5.5	2	5.6	6.4	
Later	20.55	9. A	8::	3.4	ი ი	2.6	2.4	4.9	1.8	1.4	,
Post & Telecommunication	2.8	3.5	8.8	9	e. 69	2.6	6.3	4.4	4.5	6.9	
Financial Institutions	6.8	Ø.	9.6	8.8	9. 8.	9. 9	89 89	8.8	8 8	8	
Subtotal	15.4	14.3	18.3	11.9	17.6	21.4	23.8	22.8	17.4	20.8	
infrastructure											
irrigation & Water Resources	4.6	9.0	9.e	 8.		1.2	1.8	۶. د.	7.5	9	
Roads	6.4	22.9	15.8	17.1	3.6	8.1	7.2	11.5	ი თ	7.7	. *
Ports	4.4	ສ ຕຸ	8 8	တ လ	1.3	8.8	8.2	8	9.1	හ භ	
Dirborts	1.4	2.3	1.7	9.6	ю. Э	හ හ	8.8	1.2	5.4	8.3	
Municipal Services	1.5	ი ზ.	5.6	6.4	3.5	2.8	3.4	5.5	3.8	4.8	
Education	ω. ω	6.	1.8	4.6	7.4	ъ ъ.	6.4	8.9	7.2	9. G	
Vocational Training	8.4	1.7	1.0	9.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	ю .э	8.8	ю	
	2.8	 G	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.5	3.4	3.7	6.8	8.5	
information, Culture, & Religion	2.1	6.	ი .:	හ. හ	9. 8	2.5	3.4	2. 89	1.4	8.5	
Social Service Centers	ල වෙ	9.6	9.0 0.0	ۍ دی	9.4	9.B	9.5		8.2	9.2	
Government Administration	36.8	12.8	22.7	28.8	19.9	38.8	31.6	25.5	21.7	22,5	
Subtotel	61.7	52.5	55,3	51.6	47.7	55.9	58.3	59.1	51.4	51.4	
Grand Total	188.8	186.8	198.8	188.8	100.8	188.8	108.8	186.8	188.8	138.8	
Percentage of Main Sectors to Grand Total of Gov. Inv.	Inv.			-	٠						
Apriculture	5.3	2.9	9.2	ю 69	8.8	2.3	3.4	4.1	3.5	2.1	
Hining	21.8	36.7	30.5	26.8	27.9	19.6	18.8	16.2	27.9	25.5	
Ranufacturing	8.6		2.2	8.8	5.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	1.2	1.5	
Total	000	4.00	ė u	0 10	90	000	c c		000		

future to accord increased investment priority to this important sector.

The government, recognizing this necessity, designated both 1988 and the following year 1989 as "Agriculture Years", and sponsored a variety of activities to foster increased interest in agriculture at both the individual and government levels.

It is anticipated that under the 10-year Master Plan, an accelerated effort will be directed at the agricultural sector as a step toward the promotion of rural development, and improvement of farm income, thereby promoting equitable income distribution, easing off the pressures on urbanization by encouraging settlement in rural areas, etc.

(2) Investment Efficiency in the Agricultural Sector

In order to improve overall productivity of the agricultural sector, it is essential to upgrade the efficient application of three elements: land, capital and labor.

The efficient use of land and capital can be addressed through well-planned, wise investment. Improvement of labor productivity can be achieved through continued programs of agricultural extension and training, and a stable supply of farm inputs and machinery. Here, land and capital can be regarded as the "hard" aspect of agricultural development, while the remaining labor aspect can be viewed as the "soft" aspect (in much the same way as the "hard" aspect for an automobile would be the machine itself, its components and fuel, while the "soft" aspect would be the capacity to drive the vehicle effectively).

An indicator of capital efficiency is the Cost Output Ratio (COR) expressed as K/Y (K: capital, Y: output). However, the Incremental Cost Output Ratio (ICOR) is more conventionally applied due to the difficulty in evaluating K. The ICOR is expressed as dK/dY = I/dY (I: investment). For a typical country, the ICOR for the national economy is generally 3 - 5, although quite a degree of variation may occur depending on the level of development as well as the conditions existing at the initial stage of development. Some example figures from the 1970's are 5.8 for India and

6.8 for Sri Lanka in South Asia, and 3.0 for Korea in East Asia. Japan exhibited a high value of 5.4 for the 10-year period from 1965-1975. It is generally assumed that the ICOR is relatively high at the initial stage of a country's development, steadily dropping as industrialization progresses. The reason for this is that emphasis in the early stages of development is directed at infrastructure at the expense of production sectors. Accordingly, investment has little direct effect on improving production. Again in the case of Japan, COR (exhibiting the same long-term trend as ICOR) for investment efficiency in social infrastructure was 6 - 8 during the 1920's and 30's. For the likewise poorly productive agricultural sector, COR at the initial stage of modern economic development in Japan was more than 5.

The JICA team estimates the ICOR 3-year moving average in Oman for the period 1979-1985 to be 5.0-2.6 for the economy as a whole, and specifically 15.8-1.5 for the mining sector, 2.7-0.9 for the manufacturing sector, and 7.8-2.5 for the agricultural sector. Although unavailability of complete data places a limit on the reliability of calculations, ICORs for all sectors appear to exhibit high values at the start of the 1980's, with subsequent drops thereafter. This indicates an increase in investment efficiency with the passage of time.

However, in the case of the agricultural sector, it is possible that ICOR in the estimation period is the result of less investment in the sector and the biased investment in relatively profitable areas of the sector. Consequently, the comparatively low ICOR for the agricultural sector is regarded as a reference only.

Also, investment in the physical infrastructure of the agricultural sector commenced only recently, and as future investment in the sector increases and is directed at less efficient sub-sectors as well, the depressed ICOR value can be expected to rise.

(3) Investment Efficiency in the 10-year Master Plan

In formulating the 10-year Master Plan, it will be necessary to propose the scale of development investment to be allocated by the

government. To achieve this, the ICOR for the agricultural sector is assumed and the GDP increment is forecasted. On this basis, the necessary total investment is determined.

In the case of a conventional development model based on a short time period such as 5 years, the ICOR is assumed to be sufficiently constant so that a single value can be applied. However, for a longer term (10-year period), it is unrealistic to assume a constant ICOR. Accordingly, the subject time period herein is divided into two 5-year segments, and the assumption is made that investment efficiency will improve sufficiently during the initial 5-year period to yield a 20 % drop in the ICOR value for the second 5-year period.

Although an ICOR value of 5 conventionally would be applied for the initial 5-year period, the following conditions must be considered in the case of the subject sector:

- (a) With the exception of only very limited areas, agriculture in Oman is at a very underdeveloped level.
- (b) Development of physical infrastructures, like recharge dams, which contribute indirectly to agricultural production, as well as modern irrigation facilities directly affecting production, is lacking. The former needs a great amount of investment in spite of its later impact to production increase, namely GDP increase.
- (c) Overall, agricultural development will depend greatly on improved farming skills and active participation on the part of farmers themselves. Such upgrading of skills and changing of attitudes cannot be achieved overnight, and consequently short-term improvement of farm labor productivity cannot be expected. Intensive efforts still have to be directed at the training of extension workers and increasing the range of extension activities, as well as establishing a stable supply of farm input necessary for improved agriculture.

On the basis of the above, a value of 8 which represents the ICOR

commonly seen in the case of physical infrastructures in the initial stage of development is to be adopted as the ICOR for the agricultural sector during the first 5-year period.

GDP in the agricultural sector for 1988-2000 is estimated in Table 5.1.2. GDP figures are calculated on the basis of yearly cultivated areas for each crop, and present and planned production costs and income per cropped areas. Estimated figures show GDP growth of 6.2 %/year for 1988-1995 and 5.9 % for 1995-2000.

The investment amount obtained by multiplying the GDP increment by the ICOR is the total for both public and private investment. On the basis of past trends, it is assumed that public investment will account for 70 % of the total for the duration of the first 5-year period. For the second 5-year period, however, it is anticipated that some development in the private sector will increase its share of the total to some degree. Nevertheless, this increment will be small as the incentive for investment in private agriculture is not predicted to increase due to inadequate physical infrastructures. Consequently, the share of public investment during the second 5-year period is forecasted at 65 %.

Necessary public investment during the two five-year periods based on ICOR and GDP increments for 1990-1995 and 1995-2000 are calculated in Table 5.1.3. For comparative purposes, investment amounts applying an ICOR of 4, 6 and 10 were also computed.

It can be seen that R.O. 350 million is the appropriate value for necessary government investment to achieve implementation of the 10-year plan where ICOR is 8. (A note of caution regarding the above: calculations are, out of necessity, based on certain hypothetical conditions, the fluctuation of any of these will subsequently raise or lower to some degree the suspect figures.)

In addition to cost effectiveness, the following criteria must also be considered in establishing the amount of agricultural investment:

(a) Agricultural investment is by nature investment in the rural

Table 5.1.2 GDP Growth of Agricultural Sector

(1,988 R.O.)

2988	2. 198.6 2. 198.6 2. 197.5 5.282.7 5.38.7	18.896.8 19.271.8 193.8 8.8	1.349.4 1.349.4 1.813.8 1.669.4 1.666.1	0 0 400 4 8 8 8 8 8 1 8 10 8	6.488.4 5.651.5 19.248.3 5.908.8 4.728.8	2,831. 2,831. 2,863. 2,863. 4,689. 4,689.
1999	13, 371, 2 2, 115, 7 5, 882, 1 2, 157, 2 512, 9	81. 82.8 8. 88. 8. 88. 7. 88. 8. 89.	4.828.7 12.379.9 1,312.7 1,551.2 844.2 1,599.3	2. 478.6 9. 647.7 9. 958.5 9. 914.8 8. 478.6 8. 478.6 8. 478.6 8. 478.8	5,488.7 16,876.7 5,876.7 13,833.8	285.6 741.6 2.818.5 1.779.2 148.787.7
1998	12,784.5 2,843.5 4,814.1 2,684.3 489.8	9.784.1 17.384.7 172.3 8.8	7.11 7.27 7.27 7.27 7.27 7.27 7.20 7.20 7.20	2	8 0 4 2 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	195.4 678.1 1,534.1 148.391.5
1997	12.223.6 1.973.7 4.833.1 2.813.9 466.2	9.271.1 16.483.1 162.4 0.8	4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	9 - 649 470 4 7 6 4 7 6 8 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	6,869.5 5,205.2 12,974.1 11,446.3 3,728.4	185.7 665.4 2.667.7 1.322.8 132.626.6
8681	11.687.3 1.986.2 4.458.9 1.945.8	15.646.3 153.1 153.1 0.8	1 2 4 8 2 1 1 1 2 4 8 2 1 1 1 2 4 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 - 800 4000-000 64000-000 7-00-04404 8-00-04000 8-00-04000	5,938.4 5,864.5 11,375.6 5,151.1 3,446.6	176.5 547.6 2,695.3 1,149.6 125.434.7
1995	11,174.5 1,841.1 4,281.3 1,880.9	8,324.5 14,852.8 144.3 0.0	4 8 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 - 806 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5.818.15 9.927.5 9.974.8 9.471.0 3.186.0	2,524.9 2,524.9 983.5 118,763.8
1984	18, 688 1, 488 1, 486 1, 196 1, 655 1, 655 1	7.998.1 14.280.3 137.4 8.8	4 8 1	6 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5, 24 6 8 8 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	159.4 445.1 2.459.5 796.8 189.674.1
8661	10.215.4 1,215.8 3,945.8 1,457.8	7.669.1 13.738.6 138.7 8.8 8.8	48 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 9	2 - E S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	8 8 8 4 4 1 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	151.4 2.395.7 644.2 62,201.2
2661	9, 767.2 989.2 3, 784.8 1, 283.7	13.282.1 12.4.4 9.9	8 1. 1. 1. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	2	5. 44 4. 47	25 38 1.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5
1881	9,338.7 864.2 3,629.6 1,139.4	7.0663 1.	0. p	0 - 6	5.324.1 6.823.1 6.823.2 1.859.1 1.198.0	136.8 325.2 2.273.2 422.0 98.513.5
1998	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6,781.5 12,285.3 112.7 8,8	8 4 4 4 6 6 1 1 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 1 6 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	130.0 292.9 2,214.3 341.5 85,789.7
6861	8 537 5 8 75 5 8 75 5 8 75 5	6.589.1 11,735.5 187.3 8.8	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2	23 4 25 E	123.5 263.8 2.156.9 276.4 81.594.0
1988	3, 162, 6 3, 281, 2 771, 8 534, 2	6,247.6 11,283.8 182.1 6.6	3.588.2 8.711.8 3.882.3 1.143.3 1.024.4 165.4	2002 4 1 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2	237.6 2.101.9 223.7 77.820.1
Crop	Dato Palm Grapo Banana Coconut Papaya	Rodes Grass Wheet Sorghum Cotbee	Competo Carrot Garlic Cabaco	Onion Cuccabor Rooplant Sadish Squesh Cauliflorer Lime, Lemon Hango	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Other Decetables Other Tubers Other Citrus Other Fruits Total

Table 5.1.3 Required Government Investment in Agricultural Sector Calculated through ICOR

Item		1988	1998	1990-	1995~	Total
				1995	2000	Investment
SDP (R.O	0. 1.000)	77,820.1	85,789.7	118,763,8		
DP Inci				32,974.2	39,116.6	
					<u> </u>	
Case 1	Assumed ICOR			4.0		
	Necessary Investment			131,896.6		
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment (%)			70.0		
	Gov. Investment		<u> </u>		81,362,6	
	Private Investment			39,569.0	43,810.6	83,379.6
				6.9	4.8	
2 088	Assumed ICOR Necessary Investment	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	†	197.844.9		
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment			70.8		
	Gov. Investment		1		122,843.8	268,535.3
	Private Investment				65,715.9	
Case 3	Assumed 1COR			8.8		
	Necessary Investment			263.793.2		
	Gov. Contribution to Total investment	1		79.9		
	Gov. Investment				162,725.1	
<u> </u>	Private Investment			79,138.8	87,621.2	166,759.2
				18.0	8.8	
Case 4	Assumed ICOR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Necessary Investment	<u> </u>		329,741.5		
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment		}		283,486.4	124 225 5
	Gov. Investment		 		109,526.5	
	Private Investment		L	1 30.855.2	1103.320.5	C00,448.0

society, and serves to rectify disparities in income distribution and social infrastructure development between urban and rural areas.

- (b) The linkage effect or intangible benefit, beyond the agricultural sector, can be anticipated to be that almost half of the labor force of Omani nationality will be engaged in agriculture.
- (c) Investment in large-scale agricultural production infrastructures such as recharge dams, etc. due to their multipurpose nature can be anticipated to have a strong impact on stimulating economic activity outside the agricultural sector as well.

In addition to determining the ICOR as per above, it will also be necessary to establish the criterion for calculating the appropriate share that the agricultural sector should receive from total national investment. From the viewpoint of optimum allocation of resources, it is recommended that at least 10 % of total government investment be directed at the agricultural sector (in 1988, the outlay for agriculture by the government, including production and infrastructure, was only 3.0 % of the total investment). Although investment in the agricultural sector is less cost effective due to its relatively low productivity, from the long-term viewpoint it is warranted in order to diversify the pillars supporting the Omani economy which is currently overly dependent on its petroleum industry, as well as to improve the welfare of the farmers who make up almost half of the labor force of Omani nationality.

In this regard, the JICA team recommends that the minimum investment be R.O. 350 million for the coming 10-year Master Plan.

At a national policy making level, a strong awareness of the importance of agriculture has emerged, and increased investment in the sector can be expected.

5.2 Required Budget for 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan

5.2.1 Definition

In line with the development objectives set out in chapters 2 - 4, the JICA team selected priority projects to achieve the targeted agricultural development over the period 1991 to 2000. In selecting such projects, the team based its criteria not only on development potential elicited through its own field survey, but also on the findings of various project studies implemented to date by the Omani government as well as information obtained in discussions with concerned government officials of the Sultanate including H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Regional development plans formulated by the government were reviewed, and compatibility with these has been pursued to the extent possible in the preparation of this national-level 10-year Master Plan.

Priority projects have been compiled into a long list (Tables 5.2.1, 5.2.3 - 5.2.10). The budget for implementation of these projects over the subject 10-year period is to be allocated from the agriculture-related project budgets of MAF and PAMAP.

This budget total includes investment directly affecting the agricultural GDP referred to hereinafter as "agricultural investment", as well as indirect investment in such related sectors as service (PAMAP projects) and industry (Agricultural Produce Processing Project). However, additional recurrent budgets to be incurred in relation to the projects have been tabulated separately. Also, in cases where government investment is joined by private sector investment or financing by OBAF, they are grouped by funding source.

The budget total represents the rational project implementation possible which conforms to the agricultural development targets and strategy under the Master Plan. Details of an alternative development option, taking into consideration the macro-economic aspects presented in section 5.1, and an option representing the minimum investment necessary to achieve a foundation for stable agricultural growth over the long-term

are set out in section 5.3.

A sectoral description of project components is contained in volume 5, chapter 3.

5.2.2 Required Budget for Agricultural Development

5.2.2.1 Overall Budget

The required budget for agricultural development under the Full Master Plan is R.O. 589 million (Table 5.2.1). Of this, outlay from the budget of MAF is R.O. 557 million, and that from PAMAP is R.O. 31 million. Agricultural investment is R.O. 536 million. ICOR for the target period 1991 - 2000 is 11.

Yearly budget requirements for the 10-year period are set out in Table 5.2.2. The total budget for the first 5-year period is R.O. 324 million, while agricultural investment for the same is R.O. 286 million. The total budget for the second 5-year period is R.O. 265 million, while agricultural investment for the same is R.O. 250 million. ICOR for the first 5-year period is 12.4, and that for the second 5-year period is 9.8.

5.2.2.2 Sectoral Budget

(1) Sectoral Allocation and Yearly Allocation

Tables 5.2.3 - 5.2.10 indicate sectoral allocation and yearly allocation for the 10-year period.

The foregoing is characterized by a relatively heavy outlay for the irrigation and dam sector, to include construction of modern irrigation facilities and recharge dams, due to the general backward state of agricultural production infrastructures. This outlay is 61 % of the total.

From the standpoint of conservation of precious water resources, the impact on the general public of irrigation facility and recharge dam construction ranks in proportion to other public welfare infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, roads, etc. As these water-use works affect the country as a whole and not just the agricultural sector, they have been accorded high priority.

The Master Plan places emphasis on the vertical development of agricultural productivity. In order to achieve this, special weight, in terms of budget outlay, is given to strengthening and expanding extension and research activities at the core of the transfer of new technology to farmers.

Establishment of extension facilities is concentrated in the first 5-year period to provide the essential framework for future extension activities. Research facilities are ranked according to priority and are to be implemented on a phased basis to ensure continued activity throughout the 10-year period. Total budget for extension, research and general farm-related activities is 11 % of the total (Tables 5.2.4, 5.2.5 and 5.2.6)

Livestock has much potential for development. Small farmers in Oman are generally engaged in a combination of both crop cultivation and animal husbandry. In order to promote permanent settlement in rural areas and stem influx into urban centers, it is important to upgrade the productivity of this traditional form of farm management.

Towards this objective, subsidy for poultry farmers is to be implemented during the first 5-year period. However, to encourage independence of farmers' efforts, no subsidies would be provided to farmers during the second 5-year period.

Given the urgency of measures to combat serious livestock infectious diseases such as FMD, rinderpest, PPR and CCPP, the Animal Health and Disease Control Project is to be implemented during the first 5-year period. Livestock related research is to be implemented throughout the 10-year period. The livestock budget is 13 % of the total (Table 5.2.7).

In the distribution sector, wholesale markets and collecting and shipping stations are to be implemented in a phased manner over the entire 10-year period (Table 5.2.8). Projects related to distribution of crop and livestock products total R.O. 31 million.

The agricultural produce processing projects aim at nurturing private sector participation through government subsidy. Construction of a coconut plant in the Southern Region and other projects under the program will commence as the results of the feasibility studies in this regard become available. Total cost for the agricultural produce processing projects is R.O. 24 million, of which outlay by MAF would be R.O. 11 million (Table 5.2.9, 5.2.27).

Inter-sectoral projects include the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd, the Project for Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities and on-going projects. The Nejd project is considered particularly promising, and will entail an integrated implementation of research, extension and irrigation facilities with a view to increased agricultural investment efficiency. The budget for these inter-sectoral projects is R.O. 44 million (Table 5.2.10).

(2) Regional Budget Allocation

Design for regional allocation on a sectoral and project basis is indicated in Tables 5.2.11 - 5.2.19. Regional allocation was determined on the basis of the following criteria:

- (a) Projects with a fixed project area have been included in the allocation for the region to which that area belongs.
- (b) For projects for which total project load is known but specific regional outlay will not be clear until the implementation stage, proportional outlay per region has been estimated in advance on the basis of the most probable criteria, such as proportion of cropped area to occur in a particular region, etc.

(c) In the case of strictly national projects and programs, regional outlay was estimated on the basis of arbitrary criteria such as number of head of livestock affected in a particular region, etc.

Details of regional budget outlay are contained in chapter 6.

(3) Source Allocation of Funding

The Master Plan includes projects funded jointly by the government, and either OBAF or the private sector. Tables 5.2.20 - 5.2.28 indicate these projects according to source of funding. Total necessary funding from all sources under the Master Plan is R.O. 659 million(Table 5.2.20). Capital participation from the private sector is anticipated for the agricultural produce processing projects (Table 5.2.27) and the Livestock Marketing Improvement Project (Table 5.2.25). Expected private sector investment in the projects included under the Master Plan totals R.O. 30 million.

Funding participation by OBAF under the Master Plan is anticipated at R.O. 41 million. This funding will mainly be used to supplement the government subsidy program. For sectors, the bank is expected to provide the bulk of financing in relation to projects to establish modern irrigation facilities (Table 5.2.20).

5.3 Alternatives for the 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan

5.3.1 Criteria for Priority Ranking

In section 5.2, a rational project load was formulated on the basis of development goals and strategies as set out in chapter 3 and 4. The long list of projects so derived is considered the upper ceiling for the 10-year agricultural development budget.

In this section, two alternatives for the subject agricultural plan are developed. Alternative 1 proposes an agricultural investment frame of R.O. 350 million on the basis of strictly macro-economic considerations as

laid out in section 5.1 (Development Investment in Agriculture), in other words, only the most rational investments in terms of a superior ICOR.

Alternative 2 proposes the recommended floor for more appropriate investment in Omani agriculture taking into consideration a broader range of factors aiming at a firm foundation for long-term, stable agricultural growth. This alternative encompasses those projects of highest priority and envisages an agricultural investment frame of R.O. 427 million.

In formulating alternatives 1 and 2, criteria for assigning priority were as follows:

- (1) Agricultural production infrastructure is seriously lacking in Oman. Accordingly, high priority is accorded to the construction and/or strengthening of such infrastructures as irrigation facilities, recharge dams, extension centers and branches, livestock sheds for small livestock holders, etc.
- (2) Vertical upgrading of agricultural productivity is essential to offset a population increase of 3.5 % per annum, as well as to move towards food self-sufficiency. Accordingly, focus is given to projects/programs which increase land and labor productivity.
- (3) It is important to promote permanent settlement in rural areas. And in this regard, projects/programs which increase farm income and otherwise serve to stimulate the rural economy are given high priority.
- (4) Projects which promote private capital participation are to be given maximum encouragement wherever feasible.
- (5) Training programs for Omani human resources development are to be given priority.
- (6) Any other programs warranting urgent implementation are to be given close attention.

5.3.2 Description of Development Alternatives

5.3.2.1 Alternative 1

(1) Outline

Alternative 1 is based on assumptions contained in section 5.1. Total outlay under the alternative is R.O. 404 million with R.O. 350 million in agricultural investment (Table 5.3.1). Total outlay for the first 5-year period and for the second 5-year period is envisaged at R.O. 245 million and R.O. 159 million, respectively. The ICOR for the total 10-year period is 7.

This alternative cuts the Full Master Plan outlay in section 5.2 back from R.O. 589 million to R.O. 404 million. Even if the total agenda for agriculture and livestock sector projects were to be eliminated, the budget outlay reduction would still be less than R.O. 150 million. Therefore, it can be seen that large cuts must be made under the alternative in irrigation and dam facility construction. Proportionate shares for investment are 46 % for irrigation and dam facilities, 16 % for the agricultural extension, research and production sector, and 18 % for the livestock sector.

(2) Sectoral Description

(a) Irrigation and Dam Sector

This sector experiences the largest cuts under alternative 1. On the basis of the above described selection criteria (1) and (3), priority is given under this item to modern irrigation facilities and recharge dams, at the expense of outlay reduction for other irrigation works including the traditional falaj method and well irrigation.

Comparison of the Full Master Plan and alternative 1 is shown in Table 5.3.4. Under the former, the target area for modern irrigation

works is 30,000 ha, while under the latter, it is 25,000 ha. The Pilot Project for Centrally Controlled Irrigation shows a target area under the former of 6,300 ha and under the latter of 2,500 ha. Under alternative 1, project load for maintenance and rehabilitation of traditional falaj irrigation works is reduced by 87 % over 400 locations in the Full Master Plan. Project load for well rehabilitation is likewise, one tenth.

(b) Agriculture Sector

Reflecting upon priority selection criteria (2), (5) and (6), this sector has extremely high priority. To realize vertical expansion of agricultural production, linkage of the agricultural research and extension activities is considered particularly important with a view to prompt transfer of new technology to the farmer.

The Rumais Agricultural Research Center was established in 1971. Unfortunately, lack of adequate facilities has prevented full realization of research goals. This in turn has hampered extension activities. There are a number of urgent research issues which require attention and which are directly related to an increase in agricultural production: these include identification of crop water requirements, development of appropriate fertilizing and pest control methods, dispersion of the cropping season, selection of new varieties, etc. Demand at the farmer level for a resolution of these issues remains high. Thus facilities, equipment and staff at the Rumais Agricultural Research Center will be strengthened to effectively carry out the above research.

More effective research will in turn result in more effective extension activities. Furthermore, the present research system is involved directly in some extension activities such as soil surveys. Accordingly, R.O. 18 million is targeted for research facilities and equipment.

Extension and general farm related activities are one of the

highest priority sectors under the agricultural development plan. Establishment of a basic framework for the conduct of intensive extension activities is thus a major target.

Also under this alternative, a national aerial pest control project is to be carried out subsidized 100% by the government during the first 5-year period. Under the second 5-year period, however, farmers would be expected to bear the cost for the pest control agrochemicals.

Under alternative 1, instead of providing agricultural technology information units at each of the 44 extension centers, a phased deployment limited to 30 key towns would be implemented.

(c) Livestock sector

Projects under this item have been chosen on the basis of priority selection criteria (1), (2) and (3). In view of the importance of animal husbandry in the Southern Region, the Rangeland Revegetation Project in the Southern Region and the Livestock Marketing Improvement Project have been accorded priority. The vaccination program under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Project requires urgent implication. However, under alternative 1, the target date for 100 % vaccination of livestock against infectious diseases is pushed back from 1995 under the Full Master Plan to 1998. The Small Farm Development Support Project would subsidize 5 % of all holders, down from 7 % under the Full Master Plan.

The Livestock Input Company Project would supply concentrated feeds and breeder birds important for increasing the productivity of animal husbandry. This would be implemented as early as possible to encourage participation from the private sector.

(d) Distribution sector

Streamlining of the distribution system will provide incentive to farmers to expand production. All the projects under this sector

are considered extremely important, and no change in that under the Full Master Plan is made.

(e) Agricultural Produce Processing Sector

The most highly feasible projects are to be implemented under this section. As participation from the private sector is readily anticipated, no change has been made in the agenda called for under the Full Master Plan.

(f) Inter-sectoral Projects

In line with priority selection criteria (3), priority is accorded to the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd. The Master Plan for development of Date Palm Cultivation would be limited to 1991. Due to the low urgency of the Artificial Rainfall Project, it is to be deleted from the agenda under alternative 1.

(3) Regional Budget Allocation

Regional budget allocations are formulated on the basis of (2) in section 5.2.2.2. Tables 5.3.12 - 5.3.20 show a comprehensive tabulation of regional, as well as sectoral budget outlays for each region. The budget for the Batinah Region is the largest at 35 % of the total. Next is the Southern Region, followed by Dakhliya, Sharqiya and Dhahira.

5.3.2.2 Alternative 2

(1) Description

Alternative 2 expands upon alternative 1 by adding funding to those projects where investment is considered to be critically lacking. The target of alternative 2 is to provide the minimum investment desirable in terms of the overall current condition of agriculture in Oman and to establish a sound foundation for the development of Oman's agriculture

over the long-term (Table 5.3.21). The total budget outlay under this alternative is R.O. 480 million, with R.O. 448 million to be provided by MAF and R.O. 31 million by PAMAP. Of that portion to be provided by MAF, R.O. 427 million is agricultural investment. ICOR is 8.7. Outlay by MAF for 1991 - 1995 and for 1996 -2000 is R.O. 261 million and R.O. 187 million, respectively. Share in total budget outlay is 54 % for irrigation and dam facility construction, 13 % for agriculture, and 16 % for animal husbandry.

(2) Sectoral Description

In order to increase agriculture investment efficiency in the future, establishment of adequate agricultural production infrastructures is particularly important at present. Prevention of infectious diseases is likewise an urgent issue to prevent large losses in livestock. In this light, investment for the following two sub-sectors has been increased under alternative 2.

(a) Irrigation and Dam Facilities

The target area to be subsidized under the New Irrigation System Project aimed at effective use of limited water resources is 30,000 ha. The target area in the Pilot Project for Centrally Controlled Irrigation is 65 % of that under the Full Master Plan. Project load for repair and maintenance of the traditional irrigation systems, aflaj and wells, is over half of that under the Full Master Plan (Table 5.3.24).

(b) Livestock

Due to the high urgency of the vaccination program under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Project, the target year for a 100 % vaccination rate against infectious diseases is to remain the same as that under the Full Master Plan -- 1995.

(3) Regional Budget Allocation

In accordance with (2) of section 5.2.2.2, total regional allocation and sectoral allocation for each region are shown in Tables 5.3.21 - 5.3.40. Details of regional allocation are given in volume 3, section 6.3.

5.4 Recommended Alternative

Required agricultural investment from a purely macro-economic standpoint was examined in section 5.1. In sections 5.2 and 5.3, a comparative study of all 3 options, i.e. the Full Master Plan and alternatives 1 and 2, is performed and results are tabulated in Table 5.4.1. On the basis of the foregoing, the following is concluded:

- (1) From a purely macro-economic standpoint, an appropriate ICOR for the envisaged agricultural development plan is 8 in the first 5-year period. It will then decrease by 20 % in the subsequent 5-year period. To achieve this, agricultural investment of R.O. 350 million is necessary over the subject 10-year period.
- (2) In line with all targets and strategies under the agricultural development plan, selected projects would require a maximum outlay of R.O. 589 million.
- (3) On the basis of (1) above, alternative 1 calling for investment of R.O. 350 million was formulated. However, investment in agricultural production infrastructures remains insufficient.
- (4) In order to address the insufficiencies in (3), alternative 2 was formulated. Investment under this alternative is expanded in the areas of agricultural production infrastructure and projects of extreme urgency. Agricultural investment of R.O. 427 million is targeted to achieve balanced development of both infrastructure and human resources in the agricultural sector.

In determining the appropriate development approach, attention must remain on the fact that agriculture in Oman has a large potential for improvement. However, lack of investment in this sector to date has resulted in farming in the country, with few exceptions, being backwards level. In order to strengthen investment efficiency in this sector in the future, (1)upgrading of farm technology coupled with (2)establishment of modern agricultural production infrastructure, will be necessary. Consequently, strengthening and expanding research and extension activities to address the former, and construction of modern irrigation facilities, recharge dams, extension and research facilities, and animal sheds for small livestock holders to address the latter, must be urgently pursued over the 10-year period.

In consideration of the envisaged targets, the strategies, the funding environment and the effectiveness of investment in agriculture over the long term, the JICA team has recommended the implementation of alternative 2.

Table 5.2.1 Budget Total - 10-Year Plan

SECTOR	PROJECT NUMBER	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL BUDGET (1000RO)
			357,397
Irrigation and Dam	NW-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	60,990
		Controlled Water-Distribution System	20 500
•	NW-2	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project	37,500
•	NW-3	Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	250 86,633
· ,	NW-4	Recharge Dams	5,000
	NW-5	Sub-surface (Underground) Dams	113,420
	NW-7	Aflaj	30,240
	NH-8	Wells Springs	5,914
	NW-9	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land against Floods	11,510
	NW-10	Survey and Monitoring	5,940
	11.1. 20	0.1107	18,200
Agricultural	NAR-1	Support for Agricultural Research Stations	5,300
Research	NAR-2	Establishment of New Research Units and Laboratories	5,600
	NAR-3	Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms and Nurseries	2,000
	NAR-4	Forestry-Improvement Program	2,000
	NAR-5	Establishment of Locust Survey and Central Unit	2,000
	NAR-6	Soil Surveys	1,300
			24,000
Agricultural Extension	NAE-1	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and Facilities	1,190
·	NAE-2 NAE-3	Establishment of Development Support Communication Center(DSCC) Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics	2,520
	NAE-3	Staff	2,020
	NAE-4	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	15,820
	NAD-4	Threadille Batension adicance Trogical	25,060
Agricultural	NAA-1	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	2,560
Production	NAA-2	Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	1,400
110ddc c 10h	NAA-3	National Project for Plant Protection and Aerial Spraying	10,000
	NAA-4	Agricultural Technology Transfer to Farmers Project	10,000
	NAQ-1	Development and Improvement of Plant Quarantine	1,100
			79,320
Livestock	NLL-1	Rangeland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	3,552
22.00.00	NLL-2	Animal Health and Disease Control Project	31,423
	NLE-1	Livestock Extension Development Project	632
	NLR-1	Livestock Research Development Project	6,550
	NLM-1	Livestock Marketing Improvement Project	7,604
	NLL-3	Livestock Input Company Project	1,359
•	NLL-4	Small Farm Development Support Project	25,899
	NLL-5	Livestock Specialized Services Program	2,301
			30,067
Distribution	ND-1	Establishment of Wholesale Market	18,326
•	ND-2	Supply and Demand Forecast of Agricultural Produce	1 220
•	ND-3	Establishment of Shipping Organization for Farmers	1,220
	ND-4	Fortification of PAMAP	10,077
	L		10,918 5,100
Agricultural Produce Processing	NP-1 NP-2	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing	1,410
	NP-Z	of Dates, Limes and Tomatoes Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	1,782
	NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	2,626 43,644
Inter-Sectoral	N I - 1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	16,553
Intel December	N1-1	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	20,991
	NI-2 NI-3	Artificial Rainfall Project	2,500
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	01-1	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	3,000
	01-1	Haster Plan for Development of Bate Palm Cultivation	600
Total			588,606

Table 5.2.2 Annual Budget Total - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PAUD ET TOTAL	1001			NAUNI B		O REPEN				_	1001	
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7-Distribution System)					!					-		
Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project	37,588	1.258	-	L	3,758	1	3.750	3.758 5	5.000 5	L	5.020	15.328 2	22.580
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Survey and Monitoring	5,948	1.197	L	1.283		L	317	389	368	308	L	4.399	1.558
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Support for Apricultural Research Stations	6,309	1.035	848	395	328	315	828	493	423	623	L	2.719	2.598
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Livestock Extension Development Project	632	_				_	_					ك	158
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Livestock Marketing Improvement Project	7,604	575			1,734	1,529	L.	_			ᆫ	L.	1.233
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Annual Budget of Irrigation and Dam Sector - 10-Year Plan Table 5.2.3

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PRIO.	TOTAL				NNIDI	SUDGET	REGULASMEN	ENT			r	1991	1996
NUMBER			BUDGET	1661	1992	1993	1394	1995	1996	1997	1998	6661	2888	- 1985	- 2300
			(1geero)					ŀ				-			
NU-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	4	66.998	748	1.180	5.810	8.820	9.840	8.948	9.588	8.460	5.488	3.388	26,310	34.680
	Controlled Water-Distribution System														
	Study Phase (P/S, F/S)	1	2.420	440	688	360	300	242	240		99			1.948	480
	Protect	1	59,570	380	580	5,450	8.520	0.09.6	8.790	8.400	8.456	5.488	3,300	24.378	34.208
2 7 7	Subside for New Incidation States Draiset for 39 99855	-	37.500	1.25.0	0 590	3 750	2 753	2 750	2 750	27.50	200	989	800	15 988	22 599
					200	20,10	;	9	3	,	7.000	1-	+		
e-MN	Legel Framework for Agricultural Water Use	a	258		45	45		89				40	46	178	8.0
7		(90	020		_		110	232	0.00	2		-	9	
4-46		-	96,633	86,633 18,202 10,360		10,525	11.038	11.075	8.758	8, 858	6.558	4.975	9.150	53.188	33,445
7 - 7 - 1	Groundwaren-Konnargo Schome	T				1	100	100	-	-+	18	-	- 656	66.5	
	00000 20000	T	9.020	0 0	900	996	828	888	999	nac .	386	388	922	200.	2000
C I V I I N	STORY TO SELECT TO SELECT THE SEL		002.50	0 200	3,386	3,400	900	901.8	2000	-	4 . 500		-4-	-4-	5 075
7		Ī	,	3	3	5	0	000	200		2021	-	200	252	;
NU-4-3	Recharged Mater Effective Las Dilet Project (Stude)	Ι	508	e a	202	e _z	r.	s e	85	59	5.0	85	85	258	258
NU-4-4	oundwater-Re		6,898	788	700	780	2002	730	588	528	500	800	500	3,586	2,500
9-14¥	Sub-Surface (Underground) Dams	α	5.600	. 75	190	138	188	1,965	1.215	1,248	15	15	15	2.586	2.500
	Reconnaissance Study		75	75										75	Ì
	Preliminary Study	_]	150		186	28								150	
			388			190	150	58				_		338	
	31.		4.325					1.900	1,290	1.225		ľ	1	1.968	2,425
	Observation and Monitorino		150			30	30	5	-2	2	12	5	12	25	15
9 17.7	8 1 9	,	20 A C 1 +	0000	- 500		35.		9,0	,	0.6	010	8 6 6	070 67	0 2 2 2
NU. S.	Research to the control of the contr	1	808.66	000		0 6	000		000	2 2		-+-		-1-	45.000
N I I I		I	2005	2 4	1 000	000.	200	0 00	200.0	15.0	200	+	4-	4-	75.0
	2000	I	2	200	9	900	de i	ac	200	2	200	2	2	5	3
E-9-#N	Improvement and Maintenance of Major Aflaj												-		
			1,928	248	240	248	249	160	168	168	291	397	183	1.128	986
	Construction		20,688		2.989	2.888	2.808	2.880	2,838	2,098	2.830	3,888	3,888	8.839	12.000
NE-14		Œ	30,246	3,824	3.024	3,024	3,024	3,824	3.024	3.624	- 1	-1	3.924	15.128	15.120
NU-1-1	Subsidy for Repair of Existing Open Wells		10.248	1.034	1,824	1.824	1.824	1.824	1.924	1,824		1.824	1.024	5, 128	5, 126
NH-7-2	Absistant Wells for Aflaj		20.000	2 000	2.890	2,000	2.800	2.000	2.800	2,600	2.903	-	2.300	16.800	10.090
0 - 22	900	ď	A 01.4	5 40	000	2	100	202	000	200	004	763	25,5	778	2.078
L-8-IN	Participation Springer		5.059	525	262	20 A	100 H	500	5.2K	528	525	525	525	2.625	2,625
2-8-NN	Annual Naintenance of Open Channel for Spring		664	382	25	28	56	30	65	78	73	112	125	219	977
														~~	
6-3 2	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	α	11.518	7.0	769	1.240	1.838	970	1.550	1.558	1.548	1.500	1,538	3.870	7,648
	against Floods										1		1		
	Strock Passo	-	416	9	25	29	28	28	3	8	9			200	2 2
	Construction Phase		11,139		10	938	989	928	1.588	1.580	1.588	1.583	1.500	3.588	2000
G . 1	Survey and Honitonine	a	5.948	1.197	1 280	000	233	21.2	317	389	398	398	308	4.393	1.558
-61-07	Conditions Dist for Bres Photography and Ortholophoto		2.238	050	21.6	21.0	21.0	1.0	212	217	216	218	216	1.118	1.882
1	. I				;		,	-				T			
NW-18-3	L		3.748	547	1.843	1.866	116	183	168	26	92	92	26	3.272	458
	Monitoring Network for Recharge Dan														
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		357,357	26.491	31.829	37.668	40,286	42.936	40.446	38.408	36.805	33.289	38.267 178.262	78,262 1	179.135
				4	_								-		

Annual Budget of Agricultural Research Sector - 10-Year Plan Table 5.2.4

PROJECT	OME OF DEGLESTAPROGRAM	01.80	70101			ING	DANNIG BU	BUDGET					90.	1998
NUMBER			135008	1 186	992 1	993 18	⊩		1996 1997	97 199	00	999 2008	139	5 -2808
			(1BBBRO)			_					_	-		
NAR-1	SUPPORT FOR		5,388 1	_					4	4		4	2.	2
NAR-1-1		α	1,100					_		_		_		
NAR-1-2	AGRICULTURAL	α	858	358	1.6	7.0	88	58	58	50	58	50	ବ୍ଷ ବ୍ଷେଷ	258
NAR-1-3		Œ	1.888				_	_						
NAR-1-4	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	σ	888			4	_	_	_		_	_		
NAR-1-5	AGRICULTURAL RESERRCH FACILITIES AT	σ	858	75	40	46	40	_	_	_			_	_
NAR-1-8	AGRICULTURAL RESERRCH FACILITIES AT DHAHIRA	α	688					2	_	140	78	7.07		ତ ୧୭୬
					-	-	ı	_	4	$_{\perp}$	_	_	_	
NAR-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RESEARCH UNITS AND LABORATORIES		5.600	875	690		ı	_]				_	<u>~</u>	a
NAR-2-1	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RESEARCH UNIT AT	α	800	215	85	65	85	92	85	65	65	65 6	65 475	
NAR-2-2	NAR-2-2 TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	388	75	180	_		_	_				_	
NAR-2-3	SEED AND TUBER PRODUCTION RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	α	652		20	Ш	20	_	55				_	
NAR-2-4	CENTRAL SOIL, PLANT AND WATER ANALYSIS LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	888	388	75		75	75	48		48	40		_
NAR-2-5		Œ	258	_	169		25	52	2	2	5	2	2 240	
NAR-2-6	NAR-2-6 PLANT WATER REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION UNIT (SALALAH)	α	188		188								1.0	_
NAR-2-7	NAR-2-7 MEDICAL AND PERFUME PLANT RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	a	75	<u>.</u>					15	1.5	15	15	5	
NAR-2-8	บตคเรง	α	188			50					-			_
NAR-2-9	NAR-2-9 SALT TOLERANT PLANTS AND HALOPHYTES RESEARCH UNITS (RUMAIS)	α	629	-			1 90 1	188	1	50 1	99	188 18	138 289	
NAR-2-1	NAR-2-10HONEY BEE LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	288	5.8	25	25	28	28	28	18	18	18		88 8
NAR-2-1	NAR-2-11HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (SALALA)	Œ	100	50	15	10	1.8	18	10	8	5	ro.	29 { S	
NAR-2-1	ZHONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (JEMMAH)	α	75	15	15	1.0	5	9	S		S	ß		
NAR-2-1	SDATE PALM RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	Œ	1,500	288	115	35	195 1	95	Ы	269 2	268	99	_	
						_					-			
¥AR-3	DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM		2.000	120	278	295	195	_			143	<u></u> -	 	
NAR-3-1	MAR-3-1 DEUELOPMENT OF ARABIC COFFEE EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN SALALAH	Œ	200			50	45	48	19	19	თ			
NAR-3-2	NAR-3-2 DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT RUMAIS AND BARKA	α	366	128	40	38	20	10	33	20	10		12 22	
NAR-3-3	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT SOMAR	α	150	-	40	20	20	50	9	1.6	18			
NAR-3-4	ARR-3-4 DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES IN INTERIOR	α	400		150.	80	49	38	28	28	20	20	ଉପଟ ପ୍ର	100
NAR-3-5	님	U	150		40	20	20	20	18	16	ဖ	ω		
NAR-3-6		α	158			92	25	25	7	7	0	4	11	2
NAR-3-7	녱	α	100			30	25	15	<u>س</u>	e	80	_		_
NAR-3-8	OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM	α	399		-	-	_	-	88	38	33		25	_
NAR-8-0	NAR-3-9 DECELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT DHAHIRA	α	250	+	+	\dagger	+	1	-	45	32	1	35	8 250
V - GON	TOOCOLL THOUSENEST CONTRACTOR	,	000	000	900	000	200	800	000	800	200	000	4 888	4 9 9 9
7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I	2000	202	200	2	_	_	1	.4	1		1	
NAR-S	ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCUST SURVEY AND CENTRAL UNIT (RUMAIS, ALL REGION)	α	2.898	288	200	200	202	288	200	200	200	200	200 1.000	1,369
4					-		4	-	- 1	_	-	_	_	1
NAR-6	SOIL SURVEYS	a	1.300	1	288	288	299	288	100	88	100	100	188 888	20.00
-								+	+			+		-
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		18,200 2	.438 2.	200 1.	788 1.	700 1.8	595 2,	,101	336 1	786 1.	476 1.45	56 9.625	5 8.575
									-					

Table 5.2.5 Annual Budget of Agricultural Extension Sector - 10-Year Plan

ROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PRIO. TOTAL	TOTAL			α	ANNUAL	130008						1981	1896
NUMBER			BUDGET	1391	1392	1993	1994	1998	1996	1997	1888	1999	2880	-1885	-2000
		Ľ	(1888R0)					-							
AE-1	IMPROUEMENT AND DEUELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS AND FACILITIES		4.470	984	934	384	774	724	53	28	98	88	29	4.220	25.8
AE-1-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS IN REMOTE AREA	a	658	198	150	188	5.0		89	58	53	20	20	488	250
95-1-2	AE-1-2 IMPROVEMENT OF EXTENSION CENTER FACILITIES	α	1,620	364	344	344	284	284	-					1.620	Ø
AE-1-3	DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION UNITS (ATTU)	α	2,200	440	448	440	440	448						2.280	0
AE-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION CENTER (DSCC)	α	1.198	782	258	212	13	w						1,198	в
						-									
aE-3	TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS, EXTENSION STAFF AND STATISTICS STAFF	ď	2.520	689	204	284	284	204	204	284	204	204	234	1.583	1.017
AE-4	INTENSIVE EXTENSION GUIDANCE PROGRAM		15.820	1.582	1,582	1,582 1	. 582	585	. 582	.592	.582	.582	.582	7,918	7.918
DE-4-1	AE-4-1 SUPPORTING KEY FARMER EXTENSION PROGRAM	α	3,090	300	300	380	388	300	390	300	306	360	398	1.500	1.500
GE-4-2	AE-4-2 DATE PALM REHABILITATION & IMPROVEMENT PRORGRAM	α	11.820	182	182	1.182	182 1	1, 182	1.182	. 182	182	. 182	1.132	5.918	5.916
QE-4-3	AE-4-3 PROUISION OF INPUTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES	Œ	1,880	198	1 30	100	1.08	991	1001	100	188	160	183	200	580
							ŀ								
OTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		24,888	3.877	2.978	2.882	2.572 2	2,516	.836	.836	988.1	.836	.836 1	4.823	9,177
						r	_	-							

Table 5.2.6 Annual Budget of Agricultural Production Sector

PROJECT	I NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	F	10.10			CHAIRING	rouse re	1.0						
NUMBER		_	⊥ .;.	1001	1000	-	<u>.</u> -	: I_	0000	ľ	Ľ	H	1991	1996
		,[2	1		╀	4–	╀	0 2 7	1	1,70	2,2	2002	1773	-2806
NHH-1	COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	+	1	384 63	630 225	5 121		083	400	100			25.0	200
1 1 1 1 1	MEXICUL UNINC CENSUS	-	006	L.	L	ļ_	-	503	L				799	000
T L L L	MARIA TANGOR OF THE OF THE OF THE HALL SHEET STREET STREET		659	84 28	280 175	5 121		-	! _	L			668	
0-89N	GORTON THERE EXETTION OND ECSTYLLO.	+	4							_				
NOB-2-1	INTERNATIONAL ACRECULTURE AND ROOM EXHIBITION	+	4		50 6	4	58	63	3 262	2 58	- 63	262	788	788
N89-2-2	DOMENTIC BEBLOIL TIBES FRATTURE	_	_			~	-	13	3 212	2	13	212	450	450
	F	_	500	50	50	50 50	50	5.0	9 20	9 20	58	L	250	258
NHA-3	NATIONAL PROJECT FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND ACRIAL SPRAY	+	10.000	988 1 96	1 000	888	200	000	000 .	000	000	000	000	000
		l		1		-4	4	7	1	₫.	1	4	000	0.400
NAR-4	RGRICULTURAL IECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT TO FARMERS		0,000 1,	1,000 1,390	30 1,390	0 1,000	1 696	1,699	1,080	1,000	1,089	1.000	5.000	5.888
		\dashv					~				_	_		
	NAS 101 II.	-	4	-			_							1
		7	23,960 2,5	559 2, 688	30 2,288	\$ 2,383	2 656	3 2,563	3 2,362	2 2,150	2,863 2,	262	12,068	1,900
		+			-		-	-	-					
- G & Z		-	4	4	-	_	_	J						-
	H SNI NEW TON THE STATE OF THE	-	1,100	200 46	400 300	269	_	-		4			1,100	
	The state of the s	+		1	+	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	f	0 8 9 5 0	000 0000	000	000	000							
		1	77 000/2	2		200.7	_	2,000	7907	2 2 138	2, 403	7, 262	13,160	1,980
		-				_	-		_	_	_			-

Table 5.2.7 Annual Budget of Livestock Sector - 10-Year Plan

Number of	Name of the Project	Project				F	- 5	Budget				-		1-95	95-2968
Project		200	1881	1882	1883	1994	1995	999	1887	8000	988	2000	-01a	08	-an
N L L L	Kandeland Kevepetation Project in			-		 ;				.		1		- [1	
	ithern Region		276	576	400	488	400	248	240	248	248	246	3,552	2,352	1.203
NLL-1-1	① Establishment of Rangeland Management	2	176	176			_						352	352	හ
N-L-1-2	😂 Grazing Control	10	400	207	488	227	480	248	240	246	248	240	3.268	2.880	1.203
					}						-				
NC L-2	Animal Health & Disease Control Project		3,837	2,971	3.237	3.650	L.,	2.911	2,955	888 2	3.844	3,889	31,423	16,425	14.898
- O-Z	(3) Development of New Quarantines	ß	386	396	395	398	388					:	1.975	1.975	
NLL-2-1	D Animal Clinics Improvements	ន	238	238	838	238	236	-					1.188	1.189	
NLL-2-2	L ·		386	20	20	293	38	36	36	38	33	88	818	689	1.58
NLL-2-3		m			60	60	පෙ						96	ଅନ	B
NLL-2-4		18	1.369	1 595	1,831	╁	╀	2,158	╀	2.246	2.291	2,336	28.115	3,882	11.233
NLL-2-6	Supplies of Ueterinary Equipment	1.8	999	888	828	 	 	ļ.,	688	628		688	6.888	3,882	3,888
NLL-2-6		5	128	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123		1.236	621	815
						-		-	-	-					
NLE-1	Livestock Extension Development		196	38	36	196	88	36	38	38	3.0	8 3	632	482	158
NCE-1-1	(1) Extension Method Improvement		න ල	38	38	30	ଷ୍ଟ	36	3.63	38	80	es co	300	150	158
	Demonstration of Using Equipment														
	·Visual Extension					 -									
	· Establishment of Demonstration Unit														
NLE-1-2	(2) Training Center Development	1	991			166				-	 		332	332	
NLR-1	Livestock Research Development		887	842	842	842	283	453	458	458	459	256	8.558	4.388	2.258
NLR-1-1	① Development of Livestock Research Centers	1	450	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	4.588	2.258	2,258
NLR-1-2	(2) Research Centers Management Consultancy	ß	437	392	382	385	437	-	-				2,050	2,656	
								<u> </u>	-	-					
N-H-1	Livestock Marketing Improvement Project		575	1,861	872	1.734	1.529	1,867	136	36			7.584	8,371	1.233
NLM-1-1	① Company for Livestock Products	7.	88	938	263	208	203	166	881 1	,			1.716	1.516	222
NLM-1-2		ហ			:	89 G	138	739	3.0	38			878	186	793
NLM-1-3		er.				171	316	56				_	537	487	58
NLN-1-4	@ Milk Collecting and Processing	œ.	25	1.5	88	729	168	31	_				1.192	1,161	31
NLM-1-5	(S) Hides and Skins Development	3					192	59	9				262	192	7.8
N. M. 1 - 6	🕲 Cattle Destocking Subsidy	ဇ	683	588	588	50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	50 G						2,588	2.586	0
NLM-1-7		6		84	78	\$8	83	83					418	335	83
															:
NTC-3	Livestock Input Company Project	લ		378	983			_		*			1,359	1 359	
N - 1	Constitution Design Design Constitution Cons		007	¢	6	0	000	000	003	000	004	004	000 40	707 4	VOV 0
7		į	0 0	100	4 . 6	0,000	100		P. D.	000	D. D.	0.00	0 0 0	0	1 0
N.L.4-1	S Tate of the contract of the	o e	101	40.00	2000	2 000	1000	000	000	. 000	0	000	000	0.00	0 8 0 8
N-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		3	000	080.1	× × ×	0	000	000	880	000	5000	0000	o l	- I	4.04
NLE-4-3	@ A.I. Services for Dairy Com	1	38			(O)	1						6.0	ଚନ	
N.L.L15	School Sc		778	111	111		111	635	111		111	111	2.381	1.222	1.679
NDD	(i) Livestock Cepans	a	524			+	+	524					1.848	524	524
NL1-5-1	(2) National Disease Survey	101			-	1	1:		=	F	11	11	118	55	55
SI-MIN		-	143										143	143	es
NLL-5-2	(② Consultancy Services(Study)	18	1.03	1.68	1.05	188	102	166	188	123	102	183	1.888	508	568
			9,538	18.019	9,945 1	9.6	9,979	7.831	5.621	5.53	5.574	5.619	79.326	49,916	29.484
	Percentage	_			-									62.3	37.1

Table 5.2.8 Annual Budget of Distribution Sector - 10-Year Plan

Annual Budget of Agricultural Produce Processing Sector - 10-Year Plan Table 5.2.9

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR 10	TOTAL				ď	ANNUAL BUDGET	JOGET					1991	1996
NUMBER			BUDGET	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	6661	2002	-1995	-2003
			(108080)		-		-	<u> </u>							
1-dN	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	Œ	5.198	180	2,500	2.588								5.188	
	Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services					-									
													-	-	
NP-2	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of	æ	1.418	148	430	406	150	-	18	120	181	126		1,134	276
	Dates, Limes and Tomatoes									-				-	
					-						-			_	
NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	Œ	1.782	132	1,482				13	155				1.614	168
		_				-	-								
NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	Œ	2,626	1.398	152	412	472	238	 			_		2,626	
	Coconut Farm		2.198	1.390	130	166	228	206	-	_				2.188	
	Coconut-Processing Plant		526		22	252	252							526	
			_					-				_			
TOTAL	DEUELOPHENT BUDGET 70TAL		10.918	1,770	4.564	3,318	622	203	31	275	18	120		10.474	444
					-	-	İ	-	-			-	_		

Table 5.2.10 Annual Budget of Inter-Sectoral Project

- 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR10.	10101				ľ	JAUNNA	BUDGET					1881	1336
NUMBER			BUDGET	1981	1892	1893	1994	1935	1996	1997	1998	1993	2898	-1995	-2638
			(100001)												
N 1 - 1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	α	16,553	1.655	1,655	.655	3.311	4.966	3,311			-		13 242	3.31
	1) Pilot Farm (50ha)		1,655	1.655		-								1.655	
	2) Main Development Project (450ha)		14.898		1,655	1.655	3,311	4.965	3,311		:			11,587	3,311
N1-2	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	a	166.62	5.835	5.896	3,636	836	800	808	800	800	388	880	16.931	4.288
	1) Ministry Suilding		5, 191	2,595	2,596			 						5,191	
	2) Office Building for Directorate General of Agriculture		7.880	2.588	2.588	2.800			ŀ					7.808	
	in 6 Regions														
	3) Separate Consolidated Allocation for All Consultancies		8.888	800	800	860	988	808	308	808	800	300	898	4.986	802'7
										_					
NI-3	Artificial Rainfall Project	۵.	2,500						1,258	1 258					2.500
1-1	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Grisis	Œ	3.600	386	306	998	388	386	388	308	366	300	368	1.568	1.588
1-2	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	α	680	999										689	
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		43,644	8,450	7.851	5.555	4,411	6,866	5,651	2,350	1.188	1.188	1.100	32,333	11,31
									_						ı

Table 5.2.11 Regional Budget Total of 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	TOWNSON TOWNSON TO BEEN	- Fandrig	TOTOTH			020 121366		021011201	
		1000013			E LENERS	x 1100x	PR I HEHO	1 0000	HUSANDAR
1		357.397	11.534	145,186	45.586	83,274	53,487	15,386	3.184
ے تنا	Improvement of irrigation System and Contrailu-	256'29		36,962	3.068	9.388	7,050		
100	UVS AC CON NOT Intiportion Scutter Project	37,588	759	20,825	4.875	5.258	3.375	2.258	375
Ľ	Logal Franckork for Agricultural Water Use	258	61	128	38	36	25	8	9
ď	roe Dam	86.633	4,758	43,137	8,481	13,373	13.122	1.458	2.490
~	ubiserfaça (Underground).Dams	5.883		2,785	35	2.138	35	32	
4	[18]	113,428	5,688	26.138	19.830	48.818	21.058		
ž	115	36.248	285	9,427	7,638	5.434	7.024	387	205
S		5.914						5.914	
ωi	resion Control and Protection of Agricultural tand	11.510		3,185	1.850	5,708	1.858	525	
51-12		6,0	0.0	0.1	090		220		
T	מון לפן לפן יים אות	0 0 0	613	5.00	200	287.1	967	1000	B
1	Pacert for One on the part Bassard Andrew	2000	20	9.228	2000	CR 1.2	9 6 6	0000	9
3 C-80X		2000		900	3	200	,	200	
		99		0 . K 0 E				c.	
NAR-3 De	Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms	2,000		450	300	658	258	350	69
	no				}	:	2	?	?
╌	prestry-Improvement Progress	2.000	88	590	368	298	260	089	40
t-	Establishment of Locust Survey and Contral Unit	2.008	80	1,940	380	280	220	68	48
NAR-6 Sc	511 Surveys	1.388			380	159	150	262	
H		24.869	1.959	7,285	4.876	4.523	3,428	1.277	852
NAE-1 I	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and	4.470	172	1,290	119	937	7.13	433	284
2 0 0 0									
	alebijenanici ol cekelongent vroport commeniostion	6.	198						
NRE-3 1	Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics	2.500	2.2	1.65	2RS	326	285	33.0	88
_		226.7	-		3	3	3		0
NEE-4 1	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	15.828	529	4.858	3.888	3,269	2.468	510	489
┢		25.868	1.348	12,151	3,255	2,829	2.527	2.025	522
╌	Collection and Organization of Apricultural Statistics	2.568	77	288	384	358	256	154	2
	Agricultural Exhibitions and Feativals	1.408	971	1.2	1.1	1.2	7.1	7.1	7.
NAR-3 N	at for Plant Protectio	L	366	5,488	1.488	1.198	986	788	268
	echnology Transfe	18.888	388	5,488	1.489	1.193	886	783	286
	d improvement of Plant	1.189	300				807	488	
1		79.320 {	2,455	17.045	7,580	9,386	8.961	33.061	1.748
۳	Rangoland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	3,552 ;	*					3.552	
<u>م</u>	nime! Health and Disease Control Project	31.423	193	7,499	3,227	2,649	4,575	11.692	885
7	Livestock Extension Development Project	632	6	24;	38	38	36	271	6
-	ivestock Research Development Project	8.550		2,446		1.973		2,131	
-1	ivestock Herketing improvement Project	7,634	16	198	188	180	108	6,988	13
-	Livestock Input Company Project	1.359	583			376			
NLL-4 S.		25.899	518	6.989	3,933	4.031	3.856	7.621	696
	Livestock Specialized Services Program	2,381	69	575	275	236	278	885	63
- [38,867	10.372	6,235	2.843	2,745	3.887	4.694	91
١	stablishment of Wholessie Merket	18,326	1,243	2.468	1,682	1,682	2.488	2.783	
N. 7-UN	Supply and Demand Forecast of Horicaltural Produce	440	244						
	plablighment of Shipping Orogenization for Ferners	1.228	165	391	165	165	165	165	
7 T	סיווריס סו לאחאף	16.077	2.520	3.371	997	888	402	1.745	on !
,	ŀ	18.918	1,469	4.689	785	1.293	516	5 2	182
	-	5,188	294	2.852	785	714	518	63	200
0 1	Sections and sections of the contract to								
	101 10 100E	410	4 6	466		495		•	•
1	. CO								
2 Sept	TO THE WAR	7, (85	267	Co.		70		203 6	
T	מישובו לו כליכות ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביי	2,526	9 9	0000	000	748 6	0.410	20.050	1 480
	ntegrated perioditure, Development Project in Naid	6.853	20.0	101	3			16.553	
Ī	approvement and delntenance of Man Facilities	100 60	2	5.418	2.458	2.378	2.050	062.1	1.419
T	rificial Rainfall Project	2 500						2.588	
	itizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	3,900	120	1.550	450	420	369	96	88
01-2 n	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	989	24	312	0.6	9.6	99	18	12
_									
••		588,886	35,543	202 252	69.746	C10. 40.	74.901	83.078	0 033

Table 5.2.12 Regional Budget of Irrigation and Dam Sector - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	0184	Γ				REGION			
NUMBER			Π.	1USCAT	MUSCAT BATINAH	SHAROIYA	SHAROIYADAKHLIYADHAHIRAJANUBIYAMUSANDA	DHAHIRA	ANUB 1 YE	USAMDAM
N 12	[BDTOCKERPOT Of Tricottion Scatter Designs	٥	68 999		26.968	2 263	980	7.050	503.	T
	arabistribution Scates									Ī
	Phase (P/S, F/S)		2,428		898	368	689	388	128	
	Pilot Project		58.578		36.000	2.788	8 798	ω	4,583	
				_						
2-MN	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project for 38, 886148	α	37.580	758	28,625	4.875	5,250	3,375	2.258	375,
NH-3	Legal Framework for Apricultural Water Use	a	258	3	128	38	35	25	. 00	0
4-14 14-14	Recharge Dams	œ	86.633	4,758	43,137	8,431	13,373	13.122	1,458	2,488
NE-4-1	Groundwater-Recharge Scheme							-		
	Study Phese		6,528	488	3,588	683	1.828	629	188	280
	ŀ		65.298	4.000	35.808	6.288	10,280	6.290	1.000	2 880
214147	TRIBLED OF BELLEVIEW OF EXIBILITY BANK NOVIN		8,413	388	3,687	751	2,183	1,202	308	150
NW-4-3	Recharged Mater Effective Has Pilot Occiect (Stude)		588	85	158	84	182	661	ea	50
NE-4-4	Continued on the Groundsetering		8.088			1.898	3	5.000		3
S-MN	Sub-Surface (Underground) Dams	α	5.888		2.765	35	2,138	35	35	
	Reconnaissance Study		75		35	18	6.	18	1.8	
	Preliminary Study		150		58	25	25	25	58	
	Feesibility Study		386		202		188			
	Pilot Project (Construction)		4.325		2,425		1.988			-
	Observation and Monitoring		150		55		85			
9-14	Aflaj	۵	113,420	E. 639	26.138	19.838	46.810	21,858		
-9-8	intenence of Arlaj		ରଷ, ଷଜନ	4.500	19.866	13,590	34.200 18.000	18,000		
N#-6-2	Distribution System (moreovenent Priot Project in		1.589		366	380	668	389		
NB-6-3	Sprokesta and Maintenance of Maior of Maior			T						
			1.928	189	538	530	518			
	Construction	L	20,880	1,080	5,580	5,500	5.589	2.580		
		L								
NW-7	We 2	α	38,248	285	8,427	7.638	5.434		307	205
NW-7-1	r Repair o		18.240	285	5.427	1,638	1.434		383	285
NW-7-2	Assistant Wells for Aflaj		20.900		4,898	8.699	900	8.808		
9		ľ	3							
1 2 1 3 2	Application to total application	1	2000						2 050	
NH-8-2	Annual Maintenance of Open Chennel for Spring	L	664					Ī	864	
0-M	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	Œ	11.518		3,185	1,050	5 708	1.050	525	
	Speinst Floods	1	6,7			9	00	5	,	
	00000		200		2	1	2 5		6	
	Construction Passe	Ţ	100		3,000	989	0000	923	990	
NH-10	Survey and Monitoring	α	5.940	219	2,749		1.242	756	197	118
NH-18-1	\perp	1.	2.288	98	1,147	325	387	222	63	91
	Мерріпр				. 1					
NW-18-2	Establishment and		3,748	134	1,692	334	938	534	134	67
	Tonitor no Network for Recharge Doma									
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		357,397	11.534	145,186	45,586	83.274	53.487	15,386	3,184
		Ì								

Table 5.2.13 Regional Budget of Agricultural Research Sector - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	0129	TOTAL				NEG: CHA			
NUMBER			.1	MUSCAT BA	BATINAH S	HARD I YAD	SHAR@IYADAKHLIYA DHAHIRA		JANUBIYAMUSANDA	SANDAM
			(108880)							
	SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS		5,300		2.000	858	850	688	1.000	
NAR-1-1	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES	α	1,188		1.100					
NAR-1-2	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	α	850				858			
NAR-1-3	Ę.	α	1,888	L					1.888	
NAR-1-4	NAR-1-4 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SOHAR	α	006		988					
N9R-1-5	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	α	85.0	-		850				
NAR-1-6	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	α	888					688		
NAR-2	O N		5,600		5.258		75		275	
NAR-2-1	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RESEARCH UNIT AT RUMAIS	α	890	_	880	_	-			
N9R-2-2		Œ	380	_	386					
NAR-2-3	CH UNIT (RUMAIS)	Œ	650		650					
NAR-2-4	MAR-2-4 CENTRAL SOIL. PLANT AND WATER ANALYSIS LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	୫୫ସ		800					
NAR-2-5	LIBRARY AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER (RUMAIS)	æ	250		250					
NAR-2-6	PLANT WATER REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION UNIT (SALALAH)	α	100						188	
NAR-2-7	MEDICAL AND PERFUME PLANT RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	α	75						75	
NAR-2-8	DISEASE AND PEST FORECASTING UNIT (RUMAIS)	α	198		180					
NAR-2-9	SALT TOLERANT PLANTS AND HALOPHYTES RESEARCH UNITS (RUMAIS)	α	959		658					
NAR-2-18	NAR-2-10HONEY BEE LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	200		208					
NAR-2-1:	NAR-2-11HONEY BEE RESEGRCH UNIT (SALALAH)	α	188						199	
MAR-2-12	HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (JEMMAH)	α	75				75		~	
NAR-2-13	DATE PALM RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	α	1,500.		1.500					
NAR-3	TAL FARM		2,688		458	300	550	250	358	102
NAR-3-1	NAR-3-1 DEUELOPMENT OF ARABIC COFFEE EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN SALALAH	В	200						200	
NAR-3-2	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT RUMAIS AND BARKA	σ	388		383				~	
NAR-3-3	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT SOMAR	α	150		150					
NAR-3-4	DEVELOPMENT OF NURSERIES IN INTERIOR	α	489				488			
NAR-3-5	_	α	150					-	150	
NAR-3-6	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT WAD! QURIYAT	α	150	L.			158			
NAR-3-7	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT MUSANDAM	ű	100							188
NAR-3-8	DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL	Ф	300			308				
NAR-3-9	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL	а	250	-}				258		
NAR-4	FORESTRY-IMPROJEMENT PROGRAM	α	2,000	8.9	588	338	288	200	989	65
N D R + S	PSTABLISHMENT OF LOCKET SHRUEY OND CENTROL HALT CRIMATE OF COLONY	c	999	200	970	308	686	990	88	94
				;	2					
NAR-6	SOIL SURVEYS	Œ	1.300			338	158	150	788	
F	FUCCIO		000		9,0	0 20	100	007	000	60
1	מחמני וחואר		18.200	100	9.17	2,000	1 1 2 2	2 4 6 6	2,800	2001
				-]	

Table 5.2.14 Regional Budget of Agricultural Extension Sector - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROSRAM	PRIO. TOTAL	TOTAL			-	REGION			
NUMBER			BUDGET	MUSCAT	BATINAH S	SHARBIYADAKHLIYADHAHIRA JANUBIYAMUSANDAR	PAKHLIYA	DHAHIRA	MAY 1 SUNA!	USANDAN
			(1000RO)							
NAE-1	IMPROUEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS AND FACILITIES		4 478	172	1.290	611	697	743	433	284
NAE-1-1	AB-1-1 ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS IN REMOTE AREA	α	658		258	50	188	150		188
NAE-1-2	195-1-2 IMPROUEMENT OF EXTENSION CENTER FACILITIES	α	1.620	72	540	211	287	243	183	8.4
NAE-1-3	NAE-1-3 DEUELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION UNITS (ATIU)	α	2,208	801	208	358	550	350	828	100
2-36N	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEUELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION CENTER (DSCC)	α	1.199	1.198						
									<u> </u>	Γ.
NRE-3	TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS, EXTENSION STAFF AND STATISTICS STAFF	α	2.528	77	1.145	265	326	285	334	88
NAE-4	INTENSIVE EXTENSION GLIDANCE PROGRAM		15,828	528	4.858	3.800	3.260	2.408	513	489
NAE-4-1	NAE-4-1 SUPPORTING KEY FARMER EXTENSION PROGRAM	α	3 888	100	1.488	450	420	389	27.0	60
NAE-4-2	ARE-4-2 DATE PALM REHABILITATION 8 IMPROVEMENT PRORGRAM	a	11.828	488	3.888	3.288	2.700	2.688	120	408
NRE-4-3	NAE-4-3 PROUISION OF INPUTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES	α	1.938	20	450	150	140	100	128	20
			-							
TOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		24.008	1.959	7.285	4.676	4,523	3.428	1.277	852
					:					

Table 5.2.15 Regional Budget of Agricultural Production Sector - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PRIO.	TOTAL				REGION			
NOMBER			BUDGET	HUSCRT B	BATINAH	SHARDIYADAKHLIYABHAHIRA	HXHL IYA		JANUS I VANUS GAUS DIA	REGNESS
			(1000RO)							
NAR-1	COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS		2,569	77	1.280	384	358	256	154	2.5
NH9-I-1	NHH-I-I HERICULTURE CENSUS	Œ	1,900	57 (956	285	266	190	114	38
NAR-1-2	NHH-1-2 BANDAL UPDATE OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	Æ	560	23	330	66	92	99	48	13
1										
NHR-2	œ١		1,460	971	71	7.1	7.	7.1	717	7.1
NHH-2-1		œ	666	006	-			ļ	-	
NAR-2-2	MAR-2-2 DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL	Œ	590	7.1	71	7.1	71 ;	7.1	71	71
-		_								
NAR-3	MATIONAL PROJECT FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND AERIAL SPRAY	æ	10,000	366	5,400	1,400	1.100	806	700	208
		_								
NAG-4	MERICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT TO FARMERS	Œ	10,000	300	5,400	1,400	1,160	906	789	200
				_	7					_
						-				
	NA9 TOTAL		23,960	1,648	12,151	3,255	2,629	2,127	1.625	522
1				-						
NBO-1	DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT CUARANTINE	н	1.100	368				498	400	
									-	
1018	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		25,060	1,948	12,151	3,255	2,629	2, 527	2.025	522

Table 5.2.16 Regional Budget of Livestock Sector

Number of	Name of the Project	Project				Region				
Project		period	MuscatBet	nah	Sharqiya	SharqiyaDakhliyaDhahira		JanubiyaMusandum	Musandum	Total
Z-1-1	Rangeland Revegetation Project in									
	Southern Region							3,552		3.552
NLL-1-1	① Establishment of Rangeland Management	O)						352		352
NLL-1-2	😂 Grazing Control	1.6						3.288		3.288
-										
N 7 2	mai Health & Disease Control		99	489	3.227	2,649	4.575	11.592	20 L	31.423
-8-18	The results and the second of	0	9	CBS			1,385	7 (8	\$PZ	978
N-L-2-3	C Holeal Clinics aprovedents	١		189	m 6	37	92	813		188
N-L-2-2	Laboratory D			486				333		819
N-L-12-3	G CCPP USCO	?		96						00
N-L-2-4	S Nations! Vaccination	10	683	5,829	2,414	2,812	2,414	7,348	683	28.115
N-L-2-5	Supplies of Veterinary	9	188	1.588	728	603	728	2,188	186	6.888
N-L-8-6	@ Brucellosis Control in South	2						1.236		1.236
										ļ
Z.E.	Extension		σ,	241	99	88	98	271	o	632
N.E-1-1	on Method	201	0	75	36	38	36	185	•	388
	:	_								
	xtension									
								ľ		
NLE-1-2	② Training Center Bevelopment	,		166				166		332
				,						
۲ ۲	Research Development			2,446		1.973		2,131		6,558
NLR-1-1		1		1.500		1.500		1.588		4.500
NLR-1-2	② Research Centers Management Consultancy	ED)		946		473		631		2.650
						.i				
アピカー1	vestock Marketing Impro		91	196	108	166	188	6,989		7.694
NLM-1-1	Company	t~						1.716		1,716
NLM-1-2	Cattle	ß						979		979
NLM-1-3	Cut Meat Processing	0						537		587
NLM-1-4	Milk Collecting	·o		မှ	35	32	32	1.031		1,192
NLM-1-5	Hides and Skins De	ო	7.9	26	36	26	26	ob t-		262
NLM-1-6	🔘 Cattle Destocking Subsidy	ഹ						2,500		2.588
N_M-1-7	(a) Marketing Promotion	ம	13	105	58	42	28	146	6.	418
	ŀ									
e - 1 - 2	Livestock input Company Project	CI.	898			378				200
4-17	Sasii Fara Development Support Project		518	8.888	888	L	3.856	7.621	888	25,899
N-1-4-1	lder Poultry Producti	10		1.842	1.895	2.382	<u> </u>	1.647	151	8.855
NLL-4-2	vestock Product	1.0	518	4.246	2.638	L.	2.038	5.944	510	16.984
NLL-4-3	A.1. Servi					L.		38		68
N1.L-5			69	575	276	238	278	985	69	2.301
NAA-1-1	Livestock	esi.	3.1	262	126	105	126	367	65	1,848
N11-5-1	ெறு		er)	28	13	11	1.9	36	8	1:0
アニカーや	Market		4	38	<u></u>	14	1.1	58	4	14.9
NLL-5-2	(Consultancy Services (Study)	16	ŧ	25.58	128	168	200	356	88	-1
	Tota		2.455	17,045	7,588	9,388	8.852	397.68		1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	Percentage		3	21.5	9	11.8	18.2	41.7	6)	106

Table 5.2.17 Regional Budget of Distribution Sector - 10-Year Plan

SHING BOLESALE MOREST (STUDY) Control ESALE MOREST (STUDY) Control ESALE MOREST (STUDY) Control ESALE MOREST (STUDY) Control ESALE MOREST (STUDY UDUTE IN PORTION OF DEPRETATION OF DESTREAD TOWN OLD SERVE STUDY WOULD'S CONSULTANT) Control ESALE MOREST (STUDEDORS) Control ESALE MORES	_ائلىخى	NUMBER NUMBER	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	2	BUDGET	HUSCAT	BRTINAH	BATINAHSHARGIYADAKHL	DAKHL I YA	рнантя	TYADHAHIRAJANUBIYANUSANDA	TUSANDAH
19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		7-1	WHOLESALE MARKET (Œ	322	П						
FERDERS ON OF DESTRIBUTION GOUTHE IN PORTOR FERDERS ON OF THE PORTOR GOUTHE IN PORTOR FERDERS ON OF THE PORTOR GOUTHE IN PORTOR FERDERS ON OF THE PORTOR GOUTHE IN PORTOR GOUTHE I		IA-1-1	SHING WHOLESALE MARKET	1	218	1						
PEPRINE FOR INCLEMENTALION OF THE PLOTT PERSONAL MANUESALE MARKET BANKET BA		(M-1-3	IN EXPANSION OF DESTRIBUTION VOLUME IN									T
MAINTESALE MARKET SUPPORT BY COMBULTANT) A SHE STATE S		(H-1-4	OF PARAP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PI		7.9	79						
THE PROCESSUE MARKET ISUPPORT BY CONSULTANT) 1. HUNDLESSUE MARKET ISUPPORT BY CONSULTANT) 2. HUNDLESSUE MARKET ISUPPORT BY CONSULTANT) 3. HUNDLESSUE MARKET BY EMPRIESS ISUPPORT) 3. HUNDLESSUE MARKET BY EMPRIESS ISUPPORT BY BY EMPRIESS			PILOT WHOLESALE MARKET		984	984						
PATECRATION OF WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY COMSULTANT) 1,396 1,484 1,844 1,844 1,845 1,895 1,995			OPERATION OF PILOT WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPPORT BY CONSULTANT) DETAIL DESIGN ON WHOLESALE MARKET		285	288						
CONTRICTION OF OPERATION IN WHOLESALE MARKET CONSULTANT)												
1.916 1.91			CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF WHOLESALE MARKET	Œ	17,188	6.817	2.468	1.882	1.682	2,488	2,788	
1.976 1.97			PARSE-1 MULTRAL		9 526	2 528		Ī			1,978	
HONE EARKET (SUPERUISION BY CONSULTANT) 1.156 1.26 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28 1.28			PHSE-2 SEEB	<u> </u>	1.844	1,844						Γ
HHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY CONSULTANT) 1, 275 1, 285 186 1, 286 1		. 1	SALALAH		1,978						:,978	
1,000 1,00			CONSTRUCTION OF MHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY CONSULTANT)		316	218					88	
STATE STAT			PHRSE-1 MUTTROH DYDOFF-2 REFO		156	126						Ì
CEAL HADLESALE HARKET 1.976 1.359 1.350 1.35			SOLDION	1	3 0	28					ê	
SEGN		1 3	SUBSIDY FOR REMUNETATION OF OPERATION IN WHOLESALE HARKET		1.975	1.358					825	
COCAL WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY CONSULTANT) COCAL WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPPORT) COCAM (SUPPORT (SUPPORT) COCAM (SUPPORT)			PHASE-1 HUTTRAH		866	888						
COLOUR LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET CALOUR CAL			PHASE-2 SEEB		855	558						
1, 844 1, 844 1, 844 1, 849 1, 899 1			SOLDLOW SOLDLOW SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD SOLD	1	825		04.5	36.	96,	:	625	
THE PROGRAM CONSULTANT) 1, 284 1, 284 1, 284 1, 289 1, 28		H-2-F	CONCIONATION OF LOCAL MEDICADE MADRIE	1	204		0 7 7 0	280	130	2 0 1		Ī
1,844 1,359 1,359 1,39		2	PAGE-1 SOHDR	L	1.844		1.844	000	000			1
1.399 1.39			1881		1,844					1.844		
COCAL WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY CONSULTANT) 1.399 82 69 1.389 82 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69			PHGSE-2 SUR		1,399			1.389				
SERBITION OF OPERATION IN LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET SEB S			A		1,399		Š	Î	1,399			Ī
SERVITOR OF OPERATION IN LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET SEB STS STS	₩,	9-6-1	HAKKEI (SUPERUISION BY		32.8		26	Ag .	69	28		T
CREATION OF OPERATION IN LOCAL MHOLESALE MARKET S58 275 27			T COCI	1	2 66		74			8		
Separation of Operation in Local wholesale market Separation of Operation in Local wholesale market Separation of Wholesale markets (Support)	1		PHASE-2 SUR		30			69				
Color Colo	, ,		NIZWG		69				69			
CONTRIBUTE CONTRIBUTE CONTR	꽂		SUBSIDY FOR REMUNERATION OF OPERATION IN LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET		558		275			276		
18.325 7.243 2.468 1.682 2.211 2.2			PHASE-1 SOHAR	\downarrow	275		2/2			27.6		
18,325 7,243 2,468 1,682 1,682 2,5 11 NG PROGRAM (SUDPORT)	=	1-3-8	FOR OPERATION		474	64	7.9	7.9	79	7.9	28	
11 16 PROGRAM (STUDY)	ŧ I											
TING PROGRAM (STUDY)	,,,,	UB TO TA		1	18,325	7,243	2,468	1.682	1.682	2 468	2,789	
STICH SUPPLY STICH STICH SUPPLY STICH	~ ' ·	- L	BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM	a	24.9	24.0		Ī			-	Ī
SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (STUDY)	F) =	414-2	BRASIC BATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (SIGUY)	1	8 8	9 6						T
PRICING POLICY (STUDY) PRICING POLICY AND DEFRAND (STUDY) PRICING POLICY AND	-15	1	BOSTO DOTO COLLECTING OROGRAM (SUPPORT RY CONSTITUTOR)	ļ	47	6.3						Γ
PRICING POLICY (STUDY)	1 =	1-1-1	PREPARATION & PUBLICATION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND FORCAST	L	28	28						
PEREPARATION & PUBLICATION OF SUPPLY AND DEFIAND (STUDY) A 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	151	1-4-5	INTRODUCTION FOR PRICING POLICY (STUDY)		28	28						
REASURES FOR ADJUSTMENT OF SUPPLY AND DERAND (STUDY)	10	9	TSOUGHT TO THE STIND Y OND DEHOND COOLOGE	10	1.44	144						
ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (STUDY)	: ∓	9	BJUSTAGNI OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND (STUDY)	a	63	69						
ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (STUDY)												
ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (SUPPORT)	77	1018 1018	SOUTH OF THE PROPERTY OF SOUTH OF THE PROPERTY	ŀ	444	404	53	٥		1	1	T
ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (SUPPORT). 63 143 343 1	-1	1	בי משיידי בי	1								
ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (SUPPORT) 63 18 18 18 18 18 18		8-4	OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS	α	1,063	143	343	143	143	143	144	
F. STABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING OXGANIZATION FUN FUNDERS CONTINUES 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 153 154	7'	H-8-1	OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS	1	٩	8	8	8	9	19	91	
STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR MRIN DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PANAP (STUDY) A 468 (17 157 46 42 42 51 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	-1	2	מין בין עם העספטורים בין דהיי ביטי ביטיינים				,			<u> </u>		
STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR MAIN DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PARAP (\$100Y) A 468 117 157 48 42	100	UBIOIA			1.22	164	386	164	184	184	165	
1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 7 1 9 2 6 7 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 7 1 9 2 6 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	~ .	61-2	STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR MAIN DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PANAP	ماء	200	2 603	200	859	857	787	1.685	* 128
18 82 1 2 5 5 2 3 3 7 1 2 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		9 -	SINCHOIL CHORD									
	1	UBTOTA			18.877	2,529	3.371	986	888	455	1.748	6
0E: 10.HL			DEUELOPHENT BUDGET TOTAL	1	30,00	18,371	6,235	21844	ζ. (Φ ρ	3 88 6	1801	

Table 5.2.18 Regional Budget of Agricultural Produce Processing Sector - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR10.	TOTAL				REGION			
NUMBER		_	BUDGET	MUSCAT	BRTINGH	HARBIYA	DAKHLIYA	DHAHIRA	BUDGET MUSCAT BATINAMSHARGIYADAKHLIYADHAHIRAJANUBIYAMUSANDAM	USANDA
			(1888RD)							
NP-1	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	α	5,180	284	2,652	765	714	518	153	102
	Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services	-			·					
		_								
NP-2	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of	α	1,418	449	466		495			
	Dates, Limes and Tomatoes									
		-								
NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Uinegar-Processing Plant	α	1,782	807	168		84			
NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	a	2,826						2.626	
	Coconut Farm		2,100						2.108	
	Coconut-Processing Plant		526						526	
FOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		10.918	1.460	4,889	765	1,293	818	2.779	182
		_								

Table 5.2.19 Regional Budget of Inter-Sectoral Project

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	FR 10.	TOTAL				REGION			
NUMBER			BUDGET	MUSCAT	BATINAH	BATINAHSHARGIYABAKHLIYADHAHIRAJANUBIYAMUSANDA	PAKHLIYA	DHAHIRA	JANUB I YA	USANDAM
			(1000RO)							
NI-1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	a	16,553						16.553	
	1) Pilot Farm (50ha)		1.655						1.655	
	2) Main Development Project (450ha)		14,898						14.898	
N1-2	Improvement, and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	Œ	20.991	5 511	5.410	2.450	2,378	2.050	1.798	1.410
	1) Ministry Building		5, 191	5, 191						
	2) Office Building for Directorate General of Agriculture		7,899		1,250	1.258	1.250	1.258	1 558	1.258
	in 6 Regions	_								
	3) Separate Consolidated Allocation for All Consultancies		8.600	328	4.168	1.288	1,120	308	243	168
N1-3	Artificial Rainfall Project	8	2,588						2.538	
						_	-			
01-1	Citizen's Compensation against Matural Crisis	α	3.696	128	1.566	453	420	399	36	63
									:	
2-10	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	α	689	24.5	312	98	84	69	18	12
TOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		43,644	5,655	7.282	2,890	2.874	2.410	20.951	1.482

Table 5.2.20 Budget Total by Finance Source - 10-Year Plan

REMARKS				Ī																																UNDP (FRO)																									
ОТНЕЯS						_							-	-	-			-				-	-		-					1	1	1	1			8	1		-				-			T	Ì		Ī	•			-			Ī				:	
SELF FINANCE			-	T				-		-								-							-																		100	2000	,						-							-		900	3, 365
PRIVATE							-								-	_											- -					1			8.717					4.678	2,329							5,154	2.869		2.114		251	200		-					
SHARED 1				Ī			-							-	-																				3.398						3.388						Ì	8.258	3.838	-	3,524		617	1.3.5						9	0000
800																	•										-																																		
(1888R) 08AF	37.568		37.588							-							-		1																3,251	2,545						503													1					19. 07	161.87
1 - 8 UDGE 1		-						_					-	-																			1		1,208					1.286			000	200	000	1.228	16.877														011.0
STATE GENERAL BUDGET	357.397	88,998	97.508	258	86.633	930.5	113,428	30,248	5,914	11.518		5.948	18.200	5.399	5,698		2,698		2,380	2,888	1,388	24.000	4.470		1,199		2,528	15.826	25.868	2,560	1,488	10.000	19, 888	1.106	78.114	3.552	31,423	832	8.559	8,398	1,359	25,888	2.381					16.918	5.180		1,410		1.782	2,020	00.00	28.991	2.588	3,000	999	200	77.00
18 10101	394,897	966 99	75.98B	250	86,633	L	<u>!</u>	١	₽	1		5,949	18,200	5, 383	5.869	:	2.000		2.000	2.690	1,386	24 688	4.478		1,198	j	2,528	15,828	25.088	2.560	1,438	000.0:	10 003	1.103	82.571	8.138	31,423	632	6,558	7,684	1,359	26.504	195.2	100,000	49:350	1.228	18,977	10.918	5,188		1.418		1,782	920,2	13,044	20,991	2.588	3,600	969	28.0	1661630
FOTAL BUBUET (1200RO)	1-4	88,998	75.988	258	86,633	5.888	113.428	39,240	5,814	11.518		5,940	18,200	5.380	8.689		2,886		2.000	2,360	1,308	24.988	4.470	-	1.198		2,528	15.820	25.080	2,580	1,466	10.600	10.000	1.188	92.883	8.316	31,423	632	6.558	12.282	6.795	26.524	2,381	30.00	163.83	1.226	18.677	24,338	18 186		3,048		2,452	05/ 4	43.044	28.99	2,598	3.880	888	960	036.850
NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM		TERRITOR SERVICE TO THE CONTROL OF CONTROL OF	Section Not Designation Near 58 Designation	Lebel Fragesory for Dariositers: Ester Use	Recharge Dams	Sub-surface (Underground) Dams		10 To 10	Springs	Erosion Control and Protection of Sprice turns Land		Survey and Monitoring		Support for Agricultural Research Stations			Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms	and Normeries	下らっちはてツー(ほうこうくらならつは かっらつき 用	Establishment of Locust Survey and Contrat Unit	Soil Surveys	- 1	Improvement and Development of Extension Conters and		Establishment of Development Support Communication		Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics	intensive Extension Guidance Program		Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	National Project for Plant Protection and Aeria! Spraying	Renicultural Technology Transfer to Farmers Project	Development and Improvement of Piant Quarantine		Rangeland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	Realth and Diseas	Livestock Extension Development Project	Livestock Research Development Project	Livestock Barkeling improvement Project	Livestock input Company Project	Small Farm Development Support project	NIC. 1 LIVESTOCK SECO.8 1200 SOLVICED FIGURES		TOTAL TOTAL OF ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Brockrew For Control C			Estabilishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	Supply of Apricultural Inputs and Services	Establishment of Agre-Insustrial Complex for Processing	6001	Establishment of Pickling and Cinegar-Processing Plant	00		Technological Total Control of Total Factor of	Artificial Rainfall Project	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	Hester Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation		
PROJECT		1-3N	0 T T N	1	NE-4		1	NE-4	8-4N	8-AZ	, !	NW-16		NAR-1	NAR-2		×98-3	┪	א-אמא	7	7		NAE-1		NAE-2	7	NAS-34N	NAE-4		NAP-1	NAA-2	χος-3	289-4	1-082		ארר-1	N11-2	1-37	N, R-1		- 1	7	N-1-2	1	Ţ	0 - 4N	1		I -dN	_	NP-2		6 S	V L d N		2 2	N - 3	01-1	01-2		
SECTOR		irrigation and Dam												Apricultural .	Research								Agriculturel	Extension						Agriculturat	Production					Livestook									Distribution				Agriculturel Produce	910000000			•			inter-sectoral					10101

Table 5.2.21 Budget of Irrigation and Dam Sector by Finance Source

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR 10.	TOTAL	STATE	STATE GENERAL BUDGET	ļ-	(1000RO)	£ 200	SHARED WITH	PRIUGTE	SELF	OTHERS	REMARKS
30.00			(1888RO)		ķ		2	-	2	† 	ייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי		
N - 1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	α	88 998	60.990	86.99			-				 	
·	Controlled Water-Distribution System				-	-							
	Study: Phase (P/S, F/S)		2.428	2.428	2.428								
	Pilot Project		58,578	58.578	58,570	+		$\frac{1}{1}$					
NH-2	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project for 38 888ha	α	75.980	75.808	37,580		37,588	-					
6-NN	Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	α	258	258	258								
4-W	Recharge Dans	a	86.633	623	86.633	\dagger		+				†	
NW-4-1	Groundwater-Recharge Scheme							+				+	
	Study Phase		6.528	6.520	6.520								
	Construction Phase		65,200	55.288	65.200								
84-4-8	naintenance and improvement of Existing and Newly		8.413	8.413	8.413								
	Constructed Dams						-	1		-	-		
7-7-3V	Identification of New Groundwater-Recharge Schemes	T	500	2000	2000	\dagger	1						
				2		+							
NH-5	Sub-Surface (Underground) Dams	a	5,880	5.039	5.888		-						
	Reconnal stance Study		75	75	75								
	Preliminary Study		158	150	150								
	Feasibility Study		388	908	388								
	Pilot Project(Construction)		4.325	4.325	4,325								
	Observation and Monitoring		150	158	150								
,													
013	ĭ	a	113,428	113.420	113.420	1	-						
19 4 A	Kebeir end meintenande of pries		96.898	98.898	96.009	-						+	
21018	l		1.500	1.588	1,508			+				+	
NEL S.	TATOLOGICAL AND THE TATOLO				1			-					
	Strate		800	500	000	\dagger	-						
	Construction		28,388	28.688	28.000			-				<u> </u>	
								-					
トースと	40:18	α	30.248	30,240	38.249	-	-						
NU-7-1	Subsidy for Repair of Existing Open Wells		10.248	18,248	18,248								
NH-7-2	Assistant Wells for Aflaj		20,800	28,838	29,668								
											-	1	
8-48	900:100	a	5,914	5.914	5.914								
1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			5,250	5.250	5.252		+					-	
3			700	964	900		-	-				<u></u>	
6-7K	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	α	11,510	11.518	11,518								
	against Floods												
	Study Phase		419	419	410								
	Construction Phase		11,100	11, 188	11.186								
N11-18	Survey and Monitoring	ď	870 3	20.00	0.00	+	-	-				-	
NH - 10-	٠.		2000	9.55	0.000	1							
	Mapoino		F. 60c	4.600	00212	+		-				 	
NW-10-2	li		3.740	3.748	3.746								
	Monitoring Network for Recharge Da												
								-					
Torol	DRUELOPMENT RUDGET TOTAL		29.0 847	704 907	357 307	1	97 SBB	-				-	
2		T	700	0 . 400	100	1	2000	+			T	 	I
	The state of the s				4								

Table 5.2.22 Budget of Agricultural Research Sector by Finance Source - 10-Year Plan

1001 000	NACOCOCA TOTAL OF A NACAL	ı	1400			.00000	DETER GOODS	0101100	2 20	- 965010	2/0VH20
2000	THEOREM AND DEED	7 F	TOTAL SENSKHE BUDDE	MAC BUDG	ç	COOR DOOR	E TA CHURCH	1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 K	e de la companya de l
		+=	100		+						
NAR-1	SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTIRAL RESEASCH STATIONS	2000	200	806		-					
7	AGRICULTURAL RESEBRICH FOCILITIES AT RUMAIS	300	2 5	200	-	-					
NAR-1-2	MAR-1-2 AGRICULTURAL RESERVEH FACILITIES AT JEMMAH	850	859	858							
NAR-1-3	NAR-1-3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SALALAH	1.988	1 980	808							
NAR-1-4	NAR-1-4 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SOMAR	206	888	988							
NAR-1-5	NAR-1-5 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SHARGIYA	850	850	858	-						
NAR-1-6		603	688	888							
NAR-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RESEARCH UNITS AND LABORATORIES	5.680	5.680	5.608							
NAR-2-1	NAR-2-1 AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RESEARCH UNIT AT RUMAIS	808	800	800						-	
NAR-2-2	NAR-2-2 TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	300	308	388						-	
NAR-2-3	NAR-2-3 SEED AND TUBER PRODUCTION RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS).	658	629	659							
NAR-2-4	MAR-2-4 CENTRAL SOIL, PLANT AND WATER ANALYSIS LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	880	869	886						-	
N9R-2-5		250	250	258							
NAR-2-6	1	166	168	1.00						_	
NAR-2-7	MEDICAL AND PERFUME PLANT RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	75	75	75							
NAR-2-8	NAR-2-8 DISEASE AND PEST FORECASTING UNIT (RUMAIS)	186	196	190	-						
NAR-2-9	NAR-2-9 SALT TOLERANT PLANTS AND HALOPHYTES RESEARCH UNITS (RUMAIS)	658	658	650							
NAR-2-18	HONEY BEE LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	200	200	288	-					-	
NAR-2-11	NAR-2-11HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	108	188	103							
NAR-2-12	NAR-2-12HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (JEMMAH)	92	15	75							
NAR-2-13	DATE PALM RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	1.588	1.588	1,588						-	
		1.0			-	_			-		
NAR-3	Z	2.000	2.889	2.000	_					-	
NAR-3-1	DEUELOPMENT OF ARABIC COFFEE EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN SALALAM	288	200	302				-			
NAR-3-2	MAR-3-2 DEUELOPMENT OF MURSERIES AT RUMAIS AND BARKA	380	380	380	-						
NAR-3-3	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT SOHAR	150	158	150						-	
NAR-3-4	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES IN INTERIOR	498	486	400							
NAR-3-5	NAR-3-5 DEUELOPHENT OF NURSERIES IN SOUTHERN REGION	150	153	150							
NAR-3-6	NAR-3-6 DEUELOPHENT OF NURSERIES AT MADI OURIYAT	158	150	158					_		
NAR-3-7	NAR-3-7 DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT MUSANDAM	169	100	196		-					
NAR-3-8	NAR-3-8 DEUELOPHENT OF NURSERIES AT SHARGIYA	380	383	326							
NAR-3-8	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT DHAHIRA	258	252	258							
										-	
NAR-4	FORESTRY-IMPROUEMENT PROGRAM	2,000	2.698	2,269		_				-	
					~~~						
NAR-5	ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCUST SURVEY AND CENTRAL UNIT (RUMRIS, ALL REGION)	2,868	2.996	3.880							
NAR-6	SOIL SURUEYS	1,300	1.388	1,308	-						
					1	-					
			-			-					
TOTOL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	18.290	18,206	18.200	-						
						-					

Table 5.2.23 Budget of Agricultural Extension Sector by Finance Source - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOINL	STATE GE?	TOTAL STATE GENERAL BUDGET (1880RO)	ET (1)	38080)	SHARED WITH PRIVATE   SELF	PRIUNTE		OTHERS :	REMARKS
NUMBER		BUDGET	TOTAL	MAF PAN	AP OB	PANAP 084F 008	PRIVATE		FINANCE		
		(108080)	_	_	L	_					
NRE-1 1MPRO	IMPROUEMENT AND DEUELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS AND FACILITIES	4.478	4.478	4.470	_	-				-	
E-1-1 ESTAB	NAE-1-1 ESTABLISHHENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS IN REHOTE AREA	658	658	658	ļ						
E-1-2 IMPRO	NAE-1-2 IMPROUEMENT OF EXTENSION CENTER FACILITIES	1.628	1.620	1.628							
E-1-3 DEUEL	NAE-1-3 DEUELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION UNITS (ATIU)	2.200	2.280	2,200	<u> </u>						
			-	_	ŀ	_	_				
NAE-2 ESTAB	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION CENTER (DSCC)	1,198	1,190	1.138	<u> </u>  -						
			_	_	_	_					
NAE-3 TRAIN	TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS. EXTENSION STAFF AND STATISTICS STAFF	2,520	2.520	2.528	-						
NAE-4 INTEN	INTENSIVE EXTENSION GUIDANCE PROGRAM	15.828	15.828 15.828	5.820	_						
E-4-1 SUPPC	NGE-4-1 SUPPORTING KEY FARNER EXTENSION PROGRAM	3.808	3.080	3.688		_					
E-4-2 DATE	NAE-4-2 DATE PALM REHABILITATION & IMPROVEMENT PROKORAM	11,828	11,829 11,820 1	11,828	-						
E-4-3 PROUI	NAE-4-3 PROUISION OF INPUTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES	1.883	1.688	1.988	-					-	
					_						
					_	_					
TOTAL DEU	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	24.080	24.000 24.008 24.000	4.888	-						
_		-			-	L				_	

Table 5.2.24 Budget of Agricultural Production Sector by Finance Source - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NRME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL	S	IERAL BUDGET		( BOORD)	SHARED WITH	TH PRIVATE SELF	SELF	OTHERS	REMARKS	
NUMBER		SUDGET	TOTAL	HAF PP	PRIMAP 0	OBAF ODB	B PRIVATE		FINANCE			
		(103030)										
NAB-1	COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	2,560	2.568	2.560	-					-		
NAA-1-1	MAR-1-1 RGRICULTURAL CENSUS	1,980	1_	1.900								
NAR-1-2	NAR-1-2 RNNURL UPDRIE OF IMPORTRNI RGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	699	L	669		ļ.				_		
				<del> </del> -								
หคค-2		1,430	1 430	1.406						-		Γ
NPR-2-1	NAR-2-1 [INTERNATIONAL AGAICULTURE AND FOOD EXHIBITION	896	909	005	-	-		-		-	-	-
NBB-2-2	NAR-2-2 DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL	500		530		_				-		
				_						-		Γ
NAB-3	NATIONAL PROJECT FOR PLANT PROJECTION AND AGRIAL SPRAY	13,030	10.000	10.000	-							T
				-		-				-		_
N99-4	RGRICOLTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT TO FARMERS	10,000	18 808	10,000	-	-			_			
						_						Γ
	NAP TOTAL	23,968	23,960	23,968						 		
				 						-		
NA0-1	DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINE	99! '1	1,100	1,160								
										_ ,		[ ]
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	25,060	25.060	25,060						İ		ľ
	-											ľ

Budget of Livestock Sector by Finance Source Table 5.2.25

		1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		_				0:1:0	9444
		LSOO	MAF	ремар овая	ODB SH	SHARE H.	<u>u</u>	FINANCE		
Rangeland Revegetation Project in		(100BRO)			١.			-		
thern Region		6,316	3,552							
NLL-1-10 Establishment of Rangeland Management	Œ	478	352						118 🗓	UNDP (FAO)
Grazing Control	æ	5.846	3.288	2,646				-		
1										
		31,423	31.423				•			
Θ	α	1.975	1.975							
MLL-2-1(巻 Animal Clinics improvements	æ	1.188	1,188							
0	Œ	819	න ග ස							
NLL-2-3 @ CCPP Vaccine Development	υ	86	86					_		
NLE-2-4 S National Vaccination	α	20.115	20.115					-		
0	60	6,002	6.040				_			
Brucellosis Control in	æ	1.238	1.236						-	
NLE-T   Livestock Extension Development		632	832							
(1) Extension Method Improvement	α	388	368					-		
Demonstration of Using Equipment										
Visual Extension										
' Extablishment of Demonstration Heit								_	<u> </u>	
	α	335	330		-					
	<del> </del>	2			-					
I work only Decrease Decrease Decrease and	+	0 0 0	0 11 10		1		-			
NIR-1-1/A Development of Lyastock Canters	a	7 590	0.00			+	-			
בי בי בי בי בי בי בי בי בי בי בי בי בי ב	. .	200	200.					-		
RIKELING TORONOBIOS COSTOS Banageson Constituco	1	2.658	2.856			-			-	
		000			-		000			
ALTER A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AND T	•	9 0	0 0	2007	-		0 0			
	z (	200.0	01).1			-	000			
NLM-1-전쟁 Cattle Fattening	an c	30.00	5.5	-			828	•	5 CD CD C	Marketing Confess
SED COLUMBAT Processing	د	0.4	537			-	120	•	- 1	Marketing Conven
Milk Colle	യ	2.384	1,192			-	1.192	-i-	(1.192	Marketing COMPANY
∰ Hides and Skins Development	ပ	524	262	_	-		262	•	- 1	Marketing COMPAN
NLM-1-6 6 Cattle Destocking Subsidy	α	2.588	1.588 1,888	88	-					Marketing COMPAN
O Marketing Promotion	J	213	212 2	286	_		95	•	(38)	Marketing COMPANY
				÷		1			•	
Livestock Input Company Project	ഗ	8,795	1.359		<b>-</b>	3,398	2.839			
NLL-4. Small Farm Development Support Project.		26.504	25,899							
NLL-4-t∮⊕: Smellholder Poultry Production	σ.		8,855							
পুঞ্জী Intensive Livestock Production	ъ.	883'11	18,984	୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ		-				
NLL-4-3⊜ A.i. Services for Dairy Cow	8	68	. 6B						_^	
									:	
Livestock Specialised Services		2,381	2,301							
Livestock Census	8	1,648	1.048					-		
NLL-5-1(② Mational Disease Survey	8	118	118							
🖨 Marketing Survey	æ	143	143							
LL-5-24) Consultancy Services(Study)	<	1 390	000	_						
		11111	200		-				1	

NOTE: -The government will subsidize the ammount through COMPANY.
-- This ammount means the total required cost for the implementation of project.
Governmental share is total MAF budget (78,114) and PAMAP budget (1,228).

Table 5.2.26 Budget of Distribution Sector by Finance Source

DESCRIP	DESCRIPTOROJECT	PR10.	TOTAL	STATE	SENERAL BUDGET	SHS	ARED WITHPRIURI	381F	OTHERS	REMARKS
NUMBER	NURBER		<u>.</u>	TOTAL MAF	пағ Рапар овағ	80	PRIVATE			
-A.	NH-1 ESTABLISHMENT OF WHOLESALE MARKET (STUDY)	a	322	322	322	1				
	NM-1-1 STUDY ON ESTABLISHING WHOLESALE MARKET		218	218	210					
	밁		33	33	33					
	드		1		_		-			
	MATTER INCHINING STRIPTS OF PRIRE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PILOT		7.9	7.9	7.9					
	SELV BLICE HORE E HORET	ļ	800	900	****					
	MM-2-1 DPERGTION OF PILOT WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPPORT BY CONSULTANT)		288	288	288					
			616	616	616					
	MM-3 CONSTRUCTION ON DEBROTION OF UNDIESSIE MOSEST	,	23 806	60. 6.	08. 7.	1		E 025		
			+-	284	8311			2.00	-	
	NM-3-1 CONSTRUCTION OF WHOLESALE MARKET		6.348	5,348	6.348					
	PHOSE-1 MULTRAH		2,528	2,526	2,526					
	PHASE-2 SEEB		1 844	1,844	1.8*4					
	- 1	brack I	1 978	1,978	1,978					
	STANDARD CONSCILLOR OF WHALKBURKE CERRE COUNTRY OF CONSCILLING.		900	316	316	-		-		
	PHASE-2 SEEB		95	28	28	-	-	-		
			86	86	96		-	-		
	MM-3-3 SUBSIDY FOR REMUNETATION OF OPERATION IN WHOLESALE MARKET		7,988	1,975	1,975	-		5.925		
	MUTTRAH		3.289	888	898			2,488	1	
_	PHRSE-2 SEEB		2.288	558	558			1,858		
_	Kellelles Kellelles		2.508	625	625			1.875		
	PR-3-4 STUDY & D/D UN LOCAL WHOLESALE HARKET		629		629					
	NAT-3-5 CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET		6.486	6,486	6,486					
	THENET COLLEGE		1.844	1,844	1,844					
	19Ki		1,844	1.844	844					
			1.399	1,399	1,389					
	STANDS TO NO SOUND STANDS THE PROPERTY OF THE STAND OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE STANDS OF THE		1,398	868	1,399	+		+		
	PHOSE-1 SOHOR		100	366	355	+				
			26	26	30	-		-		
	PHASE-2 SUR		69	68	69	-	-			
			69	69	69	-				
	NH-3-7 SUBSIDY FOR REMUNERATION OF OPERATION IN LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET		558	558	558					
			275	275	275					
	(68)		275	275	275					
	MM-3-8 TRAINING STAFFS FOR OPERATION OF WHOLESALE MARKETS (SUPPORT)		274	474	474					
4	NAME & NAME OF THE PROPERTY	·	0,00	5.5	3.3	1				
V   	MILET BOARD DATE COLLECTIVE PROCESSES	ı	9 0	0.00	000	-				
_	MH-4-2 MASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (EQUIPMENT)		43	43	43	+		-		
	NH-4-3 BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (SUPPORT BY CONSULTANT)		47	47	47	- 		-		
	MM-4-4 PREPARATION & PUBLICATION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND FORCAST		26	28	26					
	MM-4-6 INTRODUCTION FOR PRICING POLICY (STUDY)		26	26	26					
	METER SOCIOUS SOURI LOSTION OF SHODY AND DEBOND FORCAST (SHODORS)	ŀ	77	100	***					
						-				
	NM-6 MEASURES FOR ADJUSTMENT OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND (STUDY)	α	9.9	89	99					
e-2	MM-7 MESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (STUDY)	α	166	168	188	1				
	MM-A METARI (SHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS	a	1.868	1 960	1. 000	+		+		
	NIT-6 CONTROL STATE OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (SUPPORT)		1 8	9.9	88	+		-		
	NM-8-2 ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (EQUIPMENT)		1,998	1,889	1, 898					
1	WM. STOCKATH PROCEDURES FOR MAIN DISTRBUTION CHONNELS IN PORMED (STUDY)	a	488	468	468	+				
; ; ; ;			<b> </b>							
	NK-18 STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR HAIM DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PARAP	ď	9.88	9,689	9,899					
į	ACTION ADMINIST TOTA!		36,902	39 987	30.067	-		5.925		
10191	מבסבר העובמו הסתמכי והיאר		+-	150		-		2		

Table 5.2.27 Budget of Agricultural Produce Processing Sector by Finance Source - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL	,	STATE GENERAL BUDGET	ERAL BUDG	3ET	SHARED W	SHARED WITHPRIVATE SE	SELF OTHERS	REMARKS
830EDN		BUDGET	TOTAL	HAF	PAMAP OBAF	-	ODD PRIUNT		INGNEE	
		(1000RO)	-		_					
1-dN	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	19.198	5.106	5.188			3,000	8 2,388		
	Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services				_					
						_				
N9-2	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of	7,048	1.4:8	1.410	_	_	3.524	2.114		
	Dates. Limes and Tomatoes				_					
NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Uinegar-Processing Plant	2,452	1.782	1.782	-	_	419	9 251		
				-	_	-				
NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	4.738	2,826	2,626	-	-	1,315	5 789		
	Cocont Farm	2,198	2,100	2.198	_	-			,,,	
	Coconut-Processing Plant	2.830	526	526			1,315	5 788		
							-			
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	24.338	10.918	18,918			8,258	5,154		
				-		_	_			

Table 5.2.28 Budget of Inter-Sectoral Projects by Finance Source

PROJECT	T NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL	S	STATE GENERAL BUDGE	IRAL BUE	TEET		SHARED WITHPRIVATE	ATC SELF	SET OTHERS	REMARKS	κS
NUMBER		Tabona	TOTAL	HAF	PAMAP	080F	000	PRIUATE	FINS	FINANCE		
N 1 - 1	I Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	16,553 1	6.553	16,553								
	1) Pilot Farm (SGha)	1.655	1,655	1,655	_							
	2) Main Development Project (458hm)	14.898	14,898	14 898					_			
		-		-	<u> </u>				-			
2-IN	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	28.331	20.991	20,991		-						
	1) Ministry Building	5, 191	5.191	5,191	-			-				
	2) Office Duilding for Directorate General of Agriculture	7.803	7.000	7,800		-						
	in 6 Regions	-		-	-	-						
	3) Separate Consolidated Allocation for All Consultancies	8.003	9.080	8,960	-	-						
			-									
E-1N	Artificial Rainfall Project	2.508	2.580	2.500								
1-10	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	3,800	3,000	3.808	<b></b> .							
			   		-						-	
2-10	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	608	800	609						1		
					-							
TOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	43,644	43,644	43.644								
		۱										

Table 5.3.1 Budget Total - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

		VALUE OF DECIMAN ARRANGE	TOTAL
SECTOR	PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	BUDGET (1000RO
	NUMBER		186,107
Invigation and Dam	NW-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	26,370
Irrigation and Dam	11,4-7	Controlled Water-Distribution System	20,0.0
	NW-2	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project	31,250
•	NW-3	Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	250
	NW-4	Recharge Dams	79,240
	NW-5	Sub-surface (Underground) Dams	5,000
	NW-6	Aflaj	22,520
	NW-7	Wells	5,100
	NW-8	Springs	4,087
	N N - 9	Brosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land against Floods	6.510
	NW-10	Survey and Monitoring	5,780
	1		18,200
Agricultural	NAR-1	Support for Agricultural Research Stations	5,300
Research	NAR-2	Establishment of New Research Units and Laboratories	5,600
	NAR-3	Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms and Nurseries	2,000
	NAR-4	Forestry-Improvement Program	2.000
	NAR-5	Establishment of Locust Survey and Central Unit	2,000
	NAR-6	Soil Surveys	1,300
	1		23,050
Agricultural Extension	NAE-1	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and Facilities	3,520
	NAE-2	Establishment of Development Support Communication Center(DSCC)	1,190
	NAE-3	Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics Staff	2,520
	NAE-4	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	15,820
	INAE 4	THEE STACE PACCULATOR AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	21,860
Agricultural	NAA-1	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	2,060
Production	NAA-2	Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	1.400
	NAA-3	National Project for Plant Protection and Aerial Spraying	7,500
•	NAA-4	Agricultural Technology Transfer to Farmers Project	10,000
÷	NAQ-1	Development and Improvement of Plant Quarantine	900
			72,520
Livestock	NLL-1	Rangeland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	3,552
	NLL-2	Animal Health and Disease Control Project	29,367
	NLE-1	Livestock Extension Development Project	632
	NLR-1	Livestock Research Development Project	6,050
	NLH-1	Livestock Harketing Improvement Project	7,604
	NLL-3	Livestock Input Company Project	1,359 21,655
	NLL-4	Small Farm Development Support Project	2,301
	NLL-5	Livestock Specialized Services Program	30,067
Distribution	און און	Establishment of Wholesale Market	18,326
Distribution	ND-1 ND-2	Supply and Demand Forecast of Agricultural Produce	444
	ND-3	Establishment of Shipping Organization for Farmers	1,220
	ND-4	Fortification of PAHAP	10,077
<del></del>	N D = 4	TVI CITTOOLION OF CRUBE	10,918
Agricultural Produce Processing	NP-1	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services	5,100
rioce221118	NP-2	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of Dates, Limes and Tomatoes	1,410
	NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	1,782
	NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	2,626
	111.73	The state of account floor and frame	41,144
Inter-Sectoral	NI-1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	16,553
Invoi bootorui	NI-2	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	20,991
	11-3	Artificial Rainfall Project	
	0I-1	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	3,000
······································	0 I - 2	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	600
Total			403,866

Table 5.3.2 Annual Budget Total - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

															2000
SECTOR	PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	BUDGET	1661	1992	1993	1884	1985	1996	2.66	1998 1	1999	2888	566: -	2002
			186.187	15,192	716.71	606	23,179	26.261 2	22.686 1	19.586 14.	878	4.679 12	2.508 16	183.858	82,249
Irrigation and Dam	1-12		26,378	628	959			828		528		<u> </u>	833		8,348
	2-HN	tom Project	31.258	2,509	2,588	3,759	3.759	3,758	3.759	3.758 2	2,500 2	2,500	2,509	16,258	15,883
	NE-3N	al Hater Use	250		45	45		L	1	1 1	Ы	Ш	1	Ш	88
	3.2		79,240	8.339	9.388	8,575	8.739	ĹĹ	1_1	H	7.509 7		$\Box$		36.615
	9-3-2-1 2-3-2-1	chiace (Undergreend) Dams	5,688	75	188	189	188	_1	4	_1	15	_ļ	_1	_	2,533
	9-40		22,528	1.550	2,878	2.538	2,478	2,478	2,478	2.473	1 973	978	1,873	11.678	18.858
	3	D - 03	2001	916	2 2	2 0	9 4	⅃.	4	9 5	916	4	_L		200
		The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	00.0	9 6	0 0	3.6	0 7	Д.	4	0 0	9 6	4.	9 6	4	2 4
	3	Erosach Control and Protection of Agricoltural Land	89 10 10	10	169	1,848	989.	978	555	223	276	288	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	3.878	2.649
	NW-18	Survey and Monitoring	5.789	1.197	1,137	1,241	333	316	316	316	388	388	368	4.224	1.556
			18.268	2.438	2.200	1.788	1,788	1.595	2.191	936	7.06	476	. 456	9.625	8 575
Agricultural	NRR-1	Support for Agricultural Research Stations	5.300	1.835	649	395	325	315	828	493	423	423	423	2.718	2.598
Research	NRR-2	Establishment of New Rosearch Units and	5,688	875	868	418	588	528	485	578	548	415	415	3.975	2,525
								-	-		-	-	-		
	7 2 2 2	Co-Co-Lobert Bro Cured Cornell of Experiment of Experiment of Experiment	2.000	22	27.2	282	6	9	10 20 21	P	77	20	20	1.848	න න න
	NON-A	-†	2.003	288	080	286	986	280	298	289	288	288	┸	1.000	1.898
	NAR-S	Establishment of Locust Survey and Central Unit	2,093	200	280	288	268	289	299	200	238	286	208	1.389	1 888
	3-74X		1.300		298	288	298	200	198	1.88	100	168	L	868	889
		. I	23,658	3,737	2.838	2,742	2, 432	2,378	1,786	1.786	. 785 .	397.	Ш	14,123	8,927
Rericultural Fytonalon	7.0E-1	Exprovement and Development of Extension Centers and	3,526	764	194	4	494	R) 00 4						3,529	
	2-3eN	Establishment of Development Support Communication	1,190	782	258	212	12	8		-	$\mid$	+	-	1,198	
							٠.					-			
	6-38N	Training of Researchers. Extension Staff and Statistics	2.520	689	284	284	284	284	284	294	284	284	534	1,503	1.317
	1	Staff	200		-							902			
	1	ч	20.000	2 050	2002	280,0	2 5 8 2	200.0	1.	L	1	4	782	12 916	9 65
Agriculture:	N9A-1	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	2.868	384	838	225	121		L	┸	J_	Ļ	-	1.368	788
Production	N99-2	Agricultural Exhibitions and F	1	275	50	63	282	58	1_	L.	L	63	262	100	788
	NA9-3		7.509	1.000	1.888	1.888	1.890	1.888	203	299	598	588	500	5.888	2,588
	ABA-4	Apricultural Technology Trans	- 1	1.080	1,380	1,088	1,000	1.800	4	4	1	. 969	1.866	5.888	5.698
	N N	מאסוסטשפטר איול ווויס ואסטופטרוי		ı	348	9 1 65	002	68.		1	.J.	986	L	300	26 205
Livestock	N-1-1	Rangoland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	3,552	1	578	488	486	409	248	1_		4_	1_	2,352	1.200
	RL-2	Animal Mesith and Disease Control Project.	29.367	ŀ	2,772	2,931	3,339	┖.	L	ļ_	L	L	1.	15,194	14,173
	N.E.	Livestock Extension Developm	932	1 1	36	38	196	1_1	38	Ц	Ш	38	33	482	156
	N.R-	7	8,058		792	792	792	837	488	488	489	_	486	4.850	2.886
	L L	Livestock Horketing Improvement Project	7,604	F	1.661	972	1,734	1,529		4	39	+	+	6,371	1,233
	2 2	Cavell Farm Development Support Project	21.333	ľ	3 2 2	200	2 878	2 0.69	2 274	27.6	274	27.4	27.6	1, 353	8 37B
	5 - 12 12	Carton On San San San San San San San San San Sa	2.301	'	-	-			838	╀		1		1.220	. B.79
			36.887	673	632	3,694	4,162	6,428	683	⊢	878	├-	3.861	15.397	14.670
Distribution	- Q2	Establishment of Wholesale Harket	18,328		87	111	459	2.883	629	1	4,578	Н	3.851	3,658	14.678
	Q S	Supply and Despare Forecast of Agricultural Produce	244		41.1	99	120	- 50		+	+	+	-	444	Ī
	ND-6	Fortification of Ponce	10.077	1.80	288	3.283	3.283	3.283	1	-	1	1		18.877	
			18.918	1,778	4,584	3,318	622	266	3	275	18	128		18.474	444
Agricultural Produce	NP-1	e Company !	5.198	386	2,508	2,588			-		-	-	-	5,188	
Proceduing		and Services				1	1	1	-		-		+		1
	e Z	Establishment of Narotineduling Lombies of Processing of Dates Limes and Tomatoes	9.4	9	9.7	9	0		 D	82	2	9		¥ 5	9/2
-	м - Э		1, 782	1_	1,482	-			67	155				1,814	168
	NP-4	sssing Plant	2.628	L.I	152	412	472	288	-					2,626	
			41,144	8,458	7,851	5, 555	4,411	6,056	4,411	1,189	1.186	1.188	1,188	32.333	9,811
Inter-Sectoral		integrated Refricultures wevelopment Project in Nego	200	4	1.655	1,655	3.31	936.	3,311	66.0	650	000	000	2 2 2 2	3,311
	2 - N	Detricolal Maintain Project		┸	2	20.0		3	3	3	3	3	3		20211
	1-10	t Natura! Cr	3.888	388	330	380	366	300	333	380	388	388	399	1.580	1.500
	101-2	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	909	980		1		†	1	†	$\dagger$	$\dagger$	$\dagger$	989	
Total			403,868	43,976	47.797	56.471	48.879	54.162	37.649	36.329 3	38.638 2	26.648 2	27,518 2	245,885	158.781
												-			

Table 5.3.3 Annual Budget of Irrigation and Dam Sector - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

		ŀ													
NEW PER	אמטראין ראקיקים אין אמין ארפיינים אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין	PK 10 10 19L	<u>.</u> تا بـ	1991	1000	1000	BUNDAL POOL	BUBGE!	AEUDINEDENI	1007	800	1999	0000	1881	3886
		(188860)	380)	╄-											
1132	Improvement of irrigation System and Centrally-	28	26,370	620	926	3.680	5.798	7.828	3,120	2.528	1,128	1.828	568	18.038	8,348
	tion System		_	-	⊬⊣	نيا.	+-	1					₽-		
	Study Phase (P/S, F/S)	-	1,780	320	<u> </u>	⊢	٠.	128	128	ļ	128	128	99	1.168	540
	Pilot Project	24,	870	389	5.89	3.588	5.678	6.988	3.888	<b>∤</b> -4	1,080	986	500	16.870	7,888
9	1	+	0.0	200	9	0	$^{-+}$		0.00	2,52			: 00	0.0	
21	System Project for	T I	+-	+-	-4-		3,750	3, 70	3.758		2,580	2,580	-4-	16.25	15.006
S-3%	Legs! Framework for Agricultural Water Use	a	250	H	45	45		88				87	87	178	88
NIU-A	Rechards Dags	40	0 0 0 0 0	0000	2000	272	200	0 750	0 075	7 000	500	0.00	4 2 2	202 64	44
NN-4-1	╁	╀	+-	-		2			0.4.0	000			0.4.0	000	010100
	Study Phase	5	5.948	188	108	199	188	788	609	880	583	378	37.8	3,500	2.448
	Construction Phase	69	-	•	<b>├</b> ~~	1	+-	8.680	6,388	5.788	1-	-	┾	-	26.200
NH-4-2		7	483	250	<b></b> ₽	425	558	788	825				1.225	2,175	5,225
-	Constructed Dass	1	- 600	-	,	-	-	i		,		-	-		
7-7-32	Identification of New Groundwater-Recharge Schoues	ľ	6,888	7.00	169	733	7.00	188	586	888	588	568	5.50	3,599	2,583
				-											
NW-5	Sub-Surface (Underground) Dams	G.	5,000	52	100	180	188	1.965	1.215	1.240	181	91	15	2,500	2,500
	Reconnal ssence Study		75	7.5	-						-1			75	
	אבחתה מותם	1	120	1	38	29					-	+	1	158	
	שמחוים שייים שיים שייים שיים שייים שיים שי		300	1	1	8	20	20						ege:	
	Observation and Monitor on		563	$\dagger$	+	5	ç	1,900	1,200	1 225	ž	7	1,	78.	2,425
		-	-		+		,	2	2	2	1	2		,	?
9-AN	Afla	P 22	22.520 1	, 558	2.670	2,518	2,478	2.478	2.478	2.478	1.978	1.978	1.978	11,678	18,858
NW-6-1	Repair and Maintenance of Arlaj	Н	-	1.200 1	1		1.208	1,288	1,200	<del>!</del>	ш	1-	1.208	6.883	6,398
2-9-42	Distribution System Impr	-	. 508	150	158	150	150	150	158	951	158	150	158	758	758
	Use is (Study)	1		1	1	+	-	1			1	1	1	I	
32	Stadu	-	526	200		- 80	00	00	100	601	90	128	601	800	000
	Construction	-	7.588		900	1,800	+	080	1.880	1.880	203	583	5.03	4.669	3.500
				-	-	_									
NW-7	Wells	ь 5	5,169	510	618	510	518	910	518	518	518	513	518	2,550	2.558
NW-7-1		-	1.130	110	0	110	118	011	110	110	110	61	119	558	558
NW-7-2	Assistant tells for Allaj	4	4,096	468	498	400	400	4.86	488	408	400	488	409	8.668	2.000
8-3%	Springs	a	4.887	378	375	378	416	438	499	485	487	446	168	698	2,118
NE-8-1	Ц	ຄ	. 568	350	358	35.0	359	356	350	358	350	358	358	1,758	1.758
NE-8-10	Annual Maintanance of Open Channel for Spring	-	587	28	52	138	99	9.6	99	55	5,5	96	118	218	368
0-3K	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	a G	6.510	7.8	768	1.846	1,038	978	558	558	548	598	508	3.878	2,648
			-			$\vdash$					ļ				
	Stock Value	ľ	9 6	N.	200	26	20	26	20	200	2 4 6	-		9 6	94.0
	Construction Phase		001	1	91)	966	386	828	208	200	ARC	2000	ROG	2,000	7. 5. 5. 5. 5.
NW-18		2	5.788 1	197	137	1.241	333	316	316	316	338	308	388	4.224	1.556
NH-10-1		61	2,200	250	217	217	217	715	217	217	218	216	216	1.118	1,082
0.01	Medical Administration of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Transport of Trans	6	2 580	7.40	800	ì	-	G	9	00	ŝ	80	çõ	3 1 86	47.4
	Monitoring Network for Recharge Dag	1		+	;				,	;	Ť		;		
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	186	96.107 19	15, 192 17.	317	21.989 2	23,179	26.261	20,686	19.586 1	14,878 14,679		12,588 :	183,858	82.249
					1										

Table 5.3.4 Comparison of Full Plan with 'Alternative 1' Plan in Irrigation and Dam Sector

<del></del>			FULL PLAN		AL	TERNATIVE	(1)
PROJECT NUMBER	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	VOLUME	TINU	TOTAL BUDGET (1000RO)	VOLUME	UNIT	TOTAL BUDGET (1000RO)
NW-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-			60,990			26,370
	Controlled Water-Distribution System					G. 3:	1 500
	Study Phase	21	Studies	2,420	15		1,700
	Pilot Project	6,500	ha	58,570	2,500	ha	24,670
NW-2	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project for 30,000ha	30,000	ha	37,500	25,000	ha	31,250
NW-3	Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	3	Studies	250	3	Studies	250
NW-4	Recharge Dams			86,633			79,240
NR-4-1	Groundwater-Recharge Scheme			/			
	Study Phase	42	Dams	6,520	38	Dams	5,940
	Construction Phase		Dams	65,200	38		59,400
NW-4-2	Maintenance and Improvement of Existing and Newly		Item	8,413	1	Item	7,400
	Constructed Dams					04 11	700
NK-4-3	Recharged Water Effective Use Pilot Project(Study)		Studies	500	4		500
NH-4-4	Identification of New Groundwater-Recharge Schemes	1	Item	6,000	<u></u>	Item	6,000
NW-5	Sub-Surface (Underground) Dams			5,000			5,000
<u> </u>	Reconnaissance Study	1	Study	75	1	Study	75
·····	Preliminary Study	ī	Study	150		Study	150
	Feasibility Study		Study	300		Study	300
	Pilot Project(Construction)		Dam	4,325	2	Dam	4,325
	Observation and Monitoring		Item	150	1_	Item	150
			ļ	410 100			00 100
W-6	Aflaj	0.000	101	113,420		1610:	22,520
NW-6-1	Repair and Maintenance of Aflaj	3,000		90,000		Aflaj Studies	12,000 1,500
NV-6-2	Distribution System Improvement Pilot Project in Oasis(Study)	10	Studies	1,500	70	Stagres	1,000
NW-6-3	Improvement and Maintenance of Major Aflaj						
แกบอ	Study	40	Studies	1,920	30	Studies	1,520
	Construction		Aflaj	20,000		Λflaj	7,500
:							
NH-7	Wells			30,240			5,100
NY-7-1	Subsidy for Repair of Existing Open Wells		Wells	10,240	1,100	Wells	1,100
NW-7-2	Assistant Wells for Aflaj	500	Wells	20,000	100	Wells	4,000
NN-8	Springs			5,914			4,087
NW-8-1	Improvement of Springs	300	Springs	5,250	200	Springs	3,500
NV-8-2	Annual Maintenance of Open Channel for Spring	1		664	1	Item	587
111.0				11,510			6,510
₩-9	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land			11,510			0,010
-	against Floods Study Phase	15	Studies	410	15	Studies	410
	Construction Phase		Projects			Projects	
	POTITOR THROSE	10	11000000				
NW-10	Survey and Monitoring			5,940			5,780
NW-10-1	Long-term Plan for Areal Photography and Ortho-photo	1	Item	2,200	1	Item	2,200
)	Mapping		1	0.810		Thom	2 500
NH-10-2	Establishment and Operation of hydrological Monitoring Network for Recharge Dams	1	Item	3,740	1	Item	3,580
	MOUTCOLLING MECHALY TOL MECHALRE DAMS						-
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL			357,397			186,107
L.,	::		<u> </u>	.,	<u> </u>	L	L

Table 5.3.5 Annual Budget of Agricultural Research Sector - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PRIO.	TOTAL			ā	ŀ.	BUDGET					_	991	1996
NUMBER			BUDGET	1861	1 385 1	1993	1994	1995	1 986 1	1997 1	398 1	999 26	2688 -1	-1995 -	-2006
		==-	(1000RO)	-	<u> </u>		-	-	-						
NAR-1	SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS		5.300 1	835	648	395	325	315	828	483	423	423. 4	23 2.	718 2.	598
NAR-1-1	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	u	1.100	288	100	100	198	100	1.88	169	1 90 1		88	888	583
NAR-1-2	GERICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT JEMMAH	Œ	858	926	7.0	7.0	89	5.0	50	58	58	5.0	58	288	258
NAR-1-3	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	Œ	1.000	358	138	65	65	99	85	65	65	L	65	878	325
NAR-1-4	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	α	926	68	308	120	8.8	89	89	89	99	Ļ.	69	688	208
NAR-1-5	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	α	850	75	46	40	48	48	983	73	78	<u> </u> _	78	235	615
NAR-1-6	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	α	688		-	-			250	140	70	L	78	63	689
				_		-				-				-	ļ -
NAR-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RESEARCH UNITS AND LABORATORIES		5.800	875	863	416	580	520	485	578	648	ļ	415. 3.	3.875 2	2.525
NAR-2-1		α	808	215	85	92	65	85	65	65	85	65	65	475	325
NAR-2-2	TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	388	75	188	38	15	15	<del>-</del>	13	13	13	133	235	65
NAR-2-3		Œ	650	-	20	26	20	1.8	255		125	98	ଓଡ	7.0	588
NAR-2-4	CENTRAL SOIL. PLANT AND WATER ANALYSIS LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	888	998	7.5	7.5	75	75	40	48	46	48	48	888	268
NAR-2-5	MAR-2-5 LIBRARY AND DOCUMENIATION CENTER (RUMAIS)	α	253	_	160	38	25	25	a	2	2	2	2	248	10
NAR-2-6	PLANT WATER REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION UNIT (SALALAH)	Œ	100		188		-					<u> </u>		100	හ
NOR-2-7		α	75						5.	15	15	15	15	0	75
8101000	DISEASE AND PEST FORECASTING UNIT (RUMAIS)	α	100			58	5.0		_					188	0
NAR-2-9	SALT TOLERANT PLANTS AND HALOPHYTES RESEARCH UNITS (RUMAIS)	σ	650				188	100		158	100	100	88	200	450
NAR-2-16	NAR-2-10HONEY BEE LABORATORY (RUMAÍS)	α	200	20	25	25	28	20	20	1.8	10	9.	18	140	68
NAR-2-1	NAR-2-11HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	α	169	. 26	- -	1.0	1.0	9.	1.0	1.8	3	2	ŝ	63	32
NAR-2-12HONEY	ZHONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (JEMMAH)	σ	75	1.5	15	1.0	Ŋ	ഗ	ß	ហ	2	5	2	50	25
NAR-2-1	NAR-2-13DATE PALM RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	а	1.508	200	115	ម្ចា ទ	195	195	68	268	268	60	68	888	788
,											-	<u> </u>			~~
NAR-3	DEUELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS		2.000	120	278	295	195	160	288	273	143	_	118	848	968
NAR-3-1	DEUELOPMENT OF	α	200			50	45	48	19	1.9	<b>S</b>	6	o	135	65
NAR-3-2	DEUELOPMENT OF	α	388	120	40	30	20	19	38	28	10	18	0	228	80
NAR-3-3	DEUELOPMENT OF	α	150		40	20	20	20	9	16	16	9	8	188	50
NRR-3-4	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES IN INTERIOR	α	400		150	80	48	38	- 58	20	20	20	28	388	183
NAR-3-5	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES IN	α	150		46	28	20	20	16	16	ဖ	ဖ	ω	199	50
NAR-3-6	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL	α	: 58			85	25	25	4	4	တ	1.4	7	115	32
NAR-3-7	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT	α	188			3.0	25	15	3	ė	œ	1.3	က	10	38
NAR-3-8	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT	Œ	390						961	30	38	25	25	6	388
N D R - 3 - 9	DEUELOPMENT OF	α	250			$\dagger$	1			145	35	35	32	69	258
		1		-		1	100	-	1			4	-	1	- 1
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	- OKES I KY - LITENOUE TENT PROGRAM	α	2.888	200	288	200	29.2	286	992	992	992	900		98	9
NAR-5	ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCUST SURVEY AND CENTRAL UNIT (RUMAIS, ALL REGION)	α	2.888	26.0	200	200	203	208	200	288	200	200	208 1	669	1.090
NAR-6	SOIL SURVEYS	Œ	1.308		280	288	288	200	199	160	188	183	188	888	588
TOTAL	DEUELOPHENI BUDGET TOTAL	$\prod$	18,200 2	2,430 2	200 1	.700 1.	. 703 1	. 595 2	2,131	.836 1,	786	.478 1.	.456 9	625 8	575
				-	$\left  \right $	1	-		1	1		-			

Table 5.3.6 Annual Budget of Agricultural Extension Sector - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR10.	PRIO. TOTAL				ANNUAL BUDGE	8U06E	_				-	1.991	1.996
NUMBER		_	BUDGET	1661	1992	1993	1994	1895	1996	1997	1998	1899	2005	-1995	-2999
			(1BBBRO)					_							
NAE-1	IMPROUEMENT AND DEUELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS AND FACILITIES		3,520	764	194	744	634	584			_			3,520	60
NAE-1-1	NAE-1-1 ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS IN REMOTE AREA	α	488	198	159	198	200							483	60
NAE-1-2	NAE-1-2 IMPROUEMENT OF EXTENSION CENTER FACILITIES	a	1,620	364	344	344	284	284						1.628	Ø
NAE-1-3	NAE-1-3 DEUELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION UNITS (ATIU)	ď	1.588	388	366	386	366	300						1.588	င
NOE-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION CENTER (DSCC)	Œ	1.198	782	258	212	12	9						1.198	63
NAE-3	TRAINING OF RESERRCHERS, EXTENSION STAFF AND STATISTICS STAFF	Œ	2,520	689	264	204	204	204	284	204	294	204	264	1,583	1.017
NPE-4	INTENSIVE EXTENSION GUIDANCE PROGRAM		15,820	1,582	1.582	. 582	,582	1.582	1,582	1.582	1.582	1.582	1.582	7.918	7,918
NRE-4-1	IRE-4-1 SUPPORTING KEY FARMER EXTENSION PROGRAM	Œ	3.888	386	388	386	988	389	390	388	398	369	388	1.588	1.588
NRE-4-2	NAE-4-2 DATE PALM REHABILITATION & IMPROVEMENT PRORGRAM	Œ	11.828 11.182	1.182	1.182 1	182	182	1.182	1,182	1,182	1,182	1.182	1,182	5,918	5,910
NRE-4-3	NAE-4-3 PROUISION OF INPUTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES	α	1,003	188	106	100	301	108	100	188	361	188	189	989	500
														-	
								_							
TOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		23.050	3.737	2,338	2 742 2.	438	2.378	1,786	1,786	1.786	1.786	1,786 14,123	4.123	3.927
		-													
												7		-	

Table 5.3.7 Annual Budget of Agricultural Production Sector - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

OJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PRIO	TOTAL			Œ	PANNUBL	BUDGET					ľ	1991	1996
UMBER			BUDGET	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	-1995	-2889
		Y	(1000RO)	-	-				_			-	-		-
B-1	COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS		2,668	384	630	225	121		300	350	5.0			360	708
9-1-1	-1-1 RERICULTURAL CENSUS	Œ	1,490	330	350	50			300	350	5.0	-		788	769
A-1-2	-1-2 BANNAL UPDATE OF IMPORTANT AGRICULIURAL STATISTICS	œ	666	84	280	175 ]	121				-			659	
				-					_					-	
A-2	PERICULIURAL EXHIBITION AND FESTIVAL	-	1,400	275	58	63	262	20	63	262	20	63	262	169	703
A-2-1	INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD EXHIBITION	 cc	006	225	 	13	212 ;		13	212	-	13	2.2	450	654
A-2-2	A-2-2 DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL	Œ	560	50	5.0	50	50	20	50	20	50	56	50	250	250
									-		-				
A-3	NATIONAL PROJECT FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND RERIAL SPRAY	œ.	7,588	1, 900, 1	1 600	, 080 1	, 686 1	. 000	593	560	568	500	596	5,608	2,500
				-			_						_		
A-4	A-4 RERICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT TO FARMERS	·r	0 000	. 030 1	609	, 660 1	, 000	888	, 600	1,000:	. ୧୯୯	. 922 1	200	5,326	5,000
					-										
			_	-											
	NA9 TOTAL	_	20,960	2,659 2,	989	2,288 2	2,383 2	828	,863	2,112	1,500 1	,563	1,762	2,808	8,900
			1				-								
										-					
1-0	DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINE	æ	936	200	408	190	203							986	
					_		-						_		
TAL	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		21,860	2,859 3	3,080 2	2,388 2	2,583	2 650	1,863	2,112	, 600	, 563	762	12,960	5,380
					_										

Table 5.3.8 Annual Budget of Livestock Sector - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 1)

2000 - 0000	roject				Œ	Annual B	Budget					_	31-95	96-2999
	w.	1881	1992	1993	1934	I.,	19961	1997	1998	1939	େଷ୍ଟର	Total	. c.	To d
MLL-1 Rangeland Revegetation Project in														
Southern Region		576	576	400	469	400	240	248	248	248	243	3,552	238.2	1,208
MLL-1-1 (1) Establishment of Rangeland Management	ર	311	178									352	352	83
MLL-1-2 🕲 Grazing Control	6.	480	403	466	408	466	240	240	248	240	246	3,288	2,888	1.200
								- 1			-			
N.L2 Aprimal Health & Disease Control Project		2,939	2,772	2,931	3,333	3.213	2.536	2,745	2,899	2.944	2.383	29.367	15,194	14,173
- 1	မ	398	395	338	398	395						1.975	1.875	
ŀ	ω	538	238	533	538	238						1.133	1.138	
		386	25	23	293	39	33	96	88	38	36	813	699	158
<b>(</b>	o			38	33	3.0						33	ලිසි	B
MLL-2-4 (S) Mations! Vaccination	9	1.271	3.88	1,525	1.668	1.739	1.943	2.692	2.248	2,291	2.338	18,559	7,651	18,938
0	18	668	୧୫୫	638	683	688	283	523	522	ଅଷ୍ଟ	583	5,533	3,888	2,588
ALL-2-8 @ Brucellosis Control in South	3.0	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	1.236	621	615
1						- 6	- 6	,	6	,	ę			
CLEAT CLASSOCK EXTENSION DEVELOPMENT	-	a 6	30	30 6	98	300	38	300	a i	900	99	782	284	301
1.1. (C. Extending Lating 1915) (Allerians C. Elbert Lating 1915) (Allerians Lating 1915) (Allerians Lating 1915)	-	20	90	36	9	95	35	38	9.6	53	98	990	9 0 1	100
- Company of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the cont	-	1			1	†	-				T			
. Establishment of Demonstration Unit						† 		<b>†</b>						
ı	ļ.,	100			166				T			332	332	
		837	792	792	792	837	488	463	439	665	463	6.253	4.858	2.888
Θ	18	400	408	463	499	403	496	488	400	483	488	4.888	2,389	2.238
MLR-1-2 @ Research Centers Management Consultancy	Ľ	437	395	392	392	437						2.868	2.858	
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0	m	Ī	+		171	3.6	69 60					1- 100 101	184	58
NEM-1-4 @ Milk Collecting and Processing	<b>S</b>	25	211	88	723	103	31					1,192	1,161	31
1 1	G					192	9	ω				262	195	7.6
NLM-1-6 🕲 cattle Destocking Subsidy	ឋេ	568	ହେଉଓ	800	500	608				-	-	2.588	2,598	8
ALM-1-7 @ Marketing Promotion	හි		78	17 00	** **	83	66					418	338	83
4.00 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C			6									0 10 0	030	
	<b>1</b>		9	200		+-							2	
NEL-4 Small Farm Davelopment Support Project		3.865	3,828	3,648	8,838	3,868	1.274	1.274	1,274	1.274	1.274	21,655	15,285	6.378
	ro.	1.761	1.754	1,772	1,774	1.794						8,855	3.855	
😞 Intensive Lives	9	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1.274	1,274	1,274	1,274	1.274	1,274	:2,740	8.370	6,379
NLL-4-3 (© A.1. Services for Bairy Com	1	98			38							ଥିଓ	39	
NELT CONTOCK SPOOL SPIN	$\frac{1}{1}$	4.1	1:1	111	11:	1:1	636	111		111	111	2,32	1,222	673
-	N.	524					524					1,848	524	524
0	ča ,	1:	-	1-1	=		=		=	=		110	55	20
@ Marketing		: 43		-		   	-					143	1.43	6
NLL-5-2 (@ Consultancy Services (Study)	63	23:	1.32	69	63 63	<b>├</b>	1.00	63	133	201	188	1.888	588	568
[cia]		8.366	3.346	9,165	9,658	9,188	8.242	4,936	4.984	4.999	5,844	72,528	46,315	26,205
かゆってもつけるのの							3				-		ტ დ	36.3